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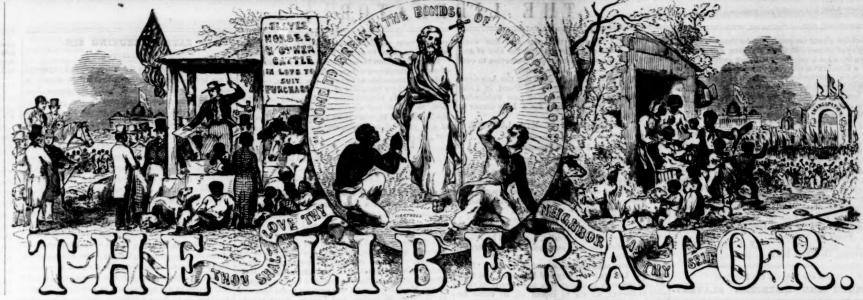
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te making less than a square ine 75 ets. -one square for \$1 00. of the American, Massachusetts hio Anti-Slavery Societies are auparintions for the Liberator.

- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS INCT, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, nomy of the paper-not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1852.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

WHOLE NO. 1097.

Ciberator.

ol. XXII. NO. 3.

DEN SCOBLES ATTACK UPON GEORGE THOMPSON. Lospon, December 8, 1851.

any apprehension that they are calmy great harm. Their falsehood is animus that prompted them so are pro-slavery men there, who, school of the statements, will neverin the hope of their proving effecs to whom the real antecedents of on and Scoble are unknown, and estand what is really compris ounding character under which n was introduced to the Liberty to the British and Foreign Anti My first wish was to give the recirculation among the abolitionv. But, upon reflection, I saw that ration somewhat like trying to a Rhinoceros with a needle. re for a tribunal to which he is His meat and drink do not depend ones of this country. He owes to the public, but to a handful of ble, wealthy men, who desire to be islas, upon whom the mantles of forare like some of our old volunteer want to meet for the amusement of away from any scene of real action. res soldiers, but from whom the expected, and assuredly they never of, active service against the common en-

ed, but with that kind of wisdom atostricli-the head was hidden, but the ble. Three notices simultaneously apthe New York papers, apparently is dy, but with a degree of coincitheir common origin. Although not ption of title, and imaginary anteceo identical, that a common parentage There was the advertisement- Culdeception intended to obtain for Mr. e teleration, if not the active patron ers and his liberty party. In whatever samreting obtained under false prei the arrangements, there was that deift which might have been expected from capecity of the stage-manager. Mr. w that he was not a prophet likely to inple of New York to go the distance city and Brooklyn to hear him; and s that if they did, the abolitionist exposed him before the American ts of his London firm, were not within prahibited commodities; and that his generalities and pro-slavery specialities olve him in a broken window, much ien head, in any free State.

ons for the Brooklyn meeting were

klyn gathering appears to have been just o call a 'meeting.' It is described in a mal by the vague terms, ' numerous and Several friends of the anti-slavery ere present, but it was not thought contme them. There were, at all events, eds returning from the doors, unable to tance, as was the case at the meetings of Scoble's 'eloquent and able countryman.' nlium of the address commences with phraenlogy, the employment of which hisrepresentations the speaker immeditards makes, and must have then had in tespecting Mr. Thompson, most des-The act of Peter, in denying his Master s and curses,' was respectable, compared a Christian professor prefacing his dewhom he ought to have acknowledged mislavery master, by cant expression tal piety. Slander is never so detestain sanctimony. If there were no proclamation of the gospel of the than that made by John Scoble to slavery sinners, the world would have of being converted from darkness to divent of emancipation is not likely to y the ministry of such a forerunner as et John. He never did und never to those prophets who 'cry aloud and He would never abandon his assumed it involved the substitution of the wile camels' hair raiment, the locusts and for the drawing-room carpet, the supercost, the wheaten bread, and fat mutton. ine with which he proposes to visit the the 'sum of all villanies,' the 'crime of n their coming to England, is very He says, 'We can ask the minister of Are you an anti-slavery man?" as the very nature of things, 'minister of was not the antithesis of pro-slavery e really believed a man to be a minister spel, he must be certain he cannot be otheran anti-slavery man. Then he says, 'If in m the question, throws himself upon ices, and talks of the difficulties that lie in

knew little of him, except from tradition.

nection with Mr. Scoble personally.

So far from any rational meaning being prima 'universal extinction of slavery' which require the Garrison, and the Society whom he represents. But ciety's funds are almost exclusively applied,-the here was the jugglery: although there was but one support of John Scoble and the profit of the printer. pea, there were three thimbles on John Scoble's I know most of the Committee, and can speak to off-hand shuffle from one to another. The object mean no disrespect to them when I say, that it is ish and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society' and the great to lead the public mind upon any question whatever.

neans, ascertain the number of abolitionists which Gilpin. The paragraphs in their report and periodthe 'British and Foreign' represents in this coun- ical, respecting the progress of anti-slavery princitry and throughout the world. I have before me ples, are no doubt very useful for those who do not able to lay my hand upon a subsequent statement mere compilations from newspapers and other publi-

what then? 'we will denounce bim as pro-slavery'? subscribers throughout the rest of England, Ireland, Not a bit of it. 'We will begin to suspect'-he will Van Dieman's Land, the West Indies, South Amernot be sure about it- 'he is not sincere in the cause!' ica, North America, Paris, Denmark, Hayti, and Si-Then he says, 'I do not think'-he is not by any erra Leone, was 240, and of subscriptions, £174 16s., means certain, and wishes the people of Brook- or a total of 274 annual subscribers throughout the lyn to understand him as not at all speaking dogmat- world, and of £221 4s. subscriptions. But the bulk ically upon the subject- that any American should of the Society's support is derived from donations. be ashamed to say that he is an abolitionist.' Of the number of these, there is no statement for Now, that is the extent of the testimony proposed that year; the amount is £1020 3s. 1d. The gross to be borne in England against American slavery by number and amount, as it would appear, up to that the representative of the 'British and Foreign Anti- time, is however published, giving a total of about Slavery Society.' But, with singular inconsistency, 453 donors, and £13,835 donations. Of these, Lonwhile standing, at that very time, in Mr. Beecher's don and its vicinity contributed 60, amounting to pulpit, he had just done the very thing he says would £3414 18s. 3d; 393 donations and £10,420 coming stify him in beginning to suspect the sincerity' from all other parts. The average donations per of an American minister; for, in order to propitiate annum for the ten years would be 45, and of donathe pro-slavery spirit of a New York audience, he tions £1383. The donations from associations, inmself said, in distinct terms, 'We know the dif- cluding a collection in the Metropolis, was £107 16s. ficulties which surround the question here.' 'We 7d., £800 contributed by the Standing Committee of know that the slave States are sovereign, and have Friends, a body not Metropolitan, but representing right to legislate for themselves in this matter'- their religious Societies throughout the kingdom thus throwing himself upon 'abstractions,' and do- The amount of donations subscribed by about a huning all the pro-slavery party require-denying the dred other associations was \$3452, furnishing a gross supreme rights of the slave's only Proprietor, and total from associations of £4253. From about 350 Sovereign and Ruler of the Universe; destroying individual donors, the Society received the sum of appellate jurisdiction from man to man's almighty £9582. It is impossible to ascertain the number of Maker. If Mr. Scoble had had any anti-slavery individuals comprised in the several associations; not come from by any means a poor body. It may, tional Reform Association maintain offices, a really

character in this country, upon his own showing, the maj rity I should imagine to be very small, from we should be justified in 'beginning to suspect' it. the small amounts, and the known fact that they do The same disingenuousness observable in Mr. however, be sufficient to indicate the relative amount Scoble's editorial productions characterized his of private and public support upon which the Socie-Brooklyn speech-misrepresentation by the sup- ty depends, to state the fact, that of the gross amount ssion of facts. Thus, in sketching the charac- of individual donations, amounting, as before stated, ter of Thomas Clarkson, persons unacquainted to £9582, twenty gentlemen subscribed £5396, and with the truth would have imagined that that mem- fourteen others £938, making a total of £6334, showrable abolitionist was a Liberty party man. No ing that pretty nearly one half of the amount of Broad-Street! So far have they succeeded in influne could have supposed that the speaker was cog-donations came from 34 persons, who subscribed an nizant of the fact, that the two men whom Mr. Clark- amount exceeding that received from the whole agson sent for upon his death-hed, in whose hands he gregate associations, of popular bodies, by £2081. placed his last anti-slavery will and testament, and But there can be no doubt that, with an annual stituted his anti-slavery executors, were WIL- average income of donations of £1383, and of sub-LIAM LLOYD GARRISON and GEORGE THOMPSON; scriptions, say £221, a large amount of real antinor would they have imagined that the sentiments of slavery work might be done under faithful and ecothat important document upon anti-slavery action nomical managers. Now let us see in what manner

he (John Scoble) had no official connection with, and slavery influence it possesses, may almost be pro-The attempt to prophiate the pro-slavery power of £61 13s. 3d.' I suppose for the bulky Annual Re-America, by sacrificing his 'eloquent and able port and Appendix, which circulates little beyond peaker was under to Mr. Thompson are taken into Then comes 'Foreign Publications, Parliamentary deration, to the exclusion of those unenviable Papers, &c., £83.7s, 7d.'-the chief of which, I alities must be superadded that of ingratitude. suppose, are used for the compilation of matter for That George Thompson went to America, 'not for the Reporter and the Report. Then follows 'Postthe purpose of appearing as the advocate of emanage, carriage of parcels, porterage, &c., £42 15s. 3d. ation,' is false. In his farewell speech at the Lon- Then there are important items somewhat curiously don Tavern, he declared that he was going for that lumped together- Secretary, clerk, housekeeper, object, though not exclusively, or perhaps even pri- and messengers, £502 6s. 0d.'- what proportio arrly. The indirect reference to Mr. Thompson's following to the Secretary and what to the subordiconfidential letter to yourself, and the allusion to the nates, are known not. Then rent, and other items private objects' of his mission, was as wanton and necessary for the comfort of the said Secretary, inculled for as it was ungenerous and malicious. £70 0s. 1d. Expenses of auxiliaries and travel-The disclaimer was quite comp'ete without that. ling, £33 5s. 0d.' Do. public meeting, £21 10s. 11d.' Mr. Scoble knows, that had Mr. Thompson been as 'Sailors' Home and Refugees, £2 184. 6d.' If this self-seeking and sycophantic as some of his smooth is for the relief of 'Fugitive Slaves,' then this item and oily slanderers, he might also have visited of £2 18s. 6d. is certainly a legitimate expendi-America for no other purposes but those of 'health ture for an Anti-Slavery Society; but beyond that, it

facie attachable to Mr. Scoble's declaration, it interference of our Legislature and Government. oming from Clay or Webster, that they were not doubt, in themselves, but neither of them having the opported in philanthropic effort with William Lloyd slightest anti-slavery importance,—to which the Soboard, and the point was to be gained by a single their high respectability; but, at the same time, I was, to lead the by-standers to bet upon the wrong well-known that they are better qualified to manage himble; or, in other words, to create such a confu- a venerable, richly-endowed and incorporated Socision by ringing the changes upon the phrases 'Brit- ety, with simple, clear, and well-defined objects, than body of English abolitionists' as to substitute the one In such a Society, no doubt, they would have made for the other; or to induce the belief, that they are a happy selection in Mr. Scoble as their Secretary. in fact convertible terms.

be tenth Annual Report, for 1849. I have not been read general intelligence; but they are, in fact,

a population of upwards of 2,000,000, and compris-ing the head-quarters of the Society, was 34; and for abolishing slavery, and glorifies the British and

nounced sheer waste. Then follows 'Printing, America, by sacrificing his 'eloquent and able countryman,' was, per se, an act of cowardice and treachery; but when the personal obligations the fore, scarcely any aggressive operation upon slavery.

America, by sacrificing his 'eloquent and able countryman,' was, per se, an act of cowardice and the Society's own subscribers, and can have, therefore, scarcely any aggressive operation upon slavery.

Mr. John Scoble's statement respecting Mr. Thompson's return from the United States, when the 'many son's return from the United States is difficult to discover what anti-slavery action re-Anti-Slavery Society.'

There are but two really popular men among the

and present conduct. sert that there are many things connected with the Scoble as an ingrate.

Now, with regard to his inconsistency. During Mr. Thompson's absence in America, in 1834 and 1835, the almost sole occupation of the Secretary of the new Society was to receive reports from Mr. Thompson of his proceedings in the United States, and to publish them in the organ of the Society, called The Abolitionist. Upon Mr. Thompson's return from America, Mr. Scoble was the man who arranged the meetings at which Mr. Thompson imngned the unfaithful conduct of Messrs. Cox and Hoby. The course pursued by Mr. Thompson in stance, raises loud hosannahs to the Bey of Tunis ed by him in his second visit. He was, on both oc-

took a course at variance with them. But, although meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and delivered one of the boldest speeches and especially in reprobation of the conduct of its clerical apologists. He then, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, one of the Free Church delethat ecclesiastical body, and justified the course he himself had pursued when representing the British abolitionists in the United States. Now, that censure and that justification drew forth the most enthusiastic and unanimous applause of the members and friends of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and elicited the warm commendation of its Secretary. Mr. Thompson then, at all events, upon Mr. Scoble's testimony, represented the great body of British abolitionists. Again, in the following year, the Tower Hamlets election took place. Mr. Scoble had not then begun to pooh-pooh Mr. Thompson or his influence. A district meeting was held at Kingsland, presided over by Remington Mills, Esq., an eminent London banker, and addressed by

Three years ago, then, Mr. Scobie was the culo-Scoble? No: he was snugly ensconced in Broad gist of Mr. Thompson, and had made no impeachstreet, while George Thompson was doing the work ment of his anti-slavery conduct. The only public which ought, indeed, to have been performed by a anti-slavery action taken by the honorable gentleman body assuming the title of The British and Foreign since that period-excepting the Bristol meetingwas his visit to America last year. Now, the prin-It would be an insult to the judgments of both ciples propounded and the course pursued by him upon this second visit, were in every respect identical with those of the first visit. Why, then, was pably false. I will, therefore, confine myself to the John Scoble the zealous advocate of Mr. Thompson narration of a few facts, which will, I think, con- in the one instance, and his covert detractor in the vict Mr. Scoble of ingratitude to Mr. Thompson, other? Simply because, on the first occasion, he and also of gross inconsistency between his past was on British ground and before British abolitionists. He was then in a hemisphere where his only It is sufficient to say, that it was ungrateful to chance of shining was by becoming the satellite to endeavor to injure the character of the man, through so brilliant a star. On the second occasion, he was whose kindly exertions Mr. Scoble obtained his pres- in another horizon, subject to evil influences. He ent situation. It was, I am informed, solely owing had, in the mean time, descended in the moral firmament from Zenith to Nadir. He stood upon American soil, under the influence of a pro-slavery public sentiment, where the only chance of attracting notice was by making pro-slavery capital. That he imagined would best be done by betraying to the rulers, the chief of British abolitionists. Verily, he attained the reward he aimed at-the toleration of Isaiah Rynders and his bullies. If he steadily pursues his present course, he will assuredly earn for himself the only immortality now open to him-the immortality of Erostratus. Let the fact be recorded, as determining the relative anti-slavery character and faithfulness of the two men, that George Thompson was denied a hearing in New York, while John Scoble was favorably received in that locality!

self of Mr. Thompson's eloquence and anti-slavery

come upon the platform.

But there is another prominent feature of Mr. Scoble's Brooklyn proceeding, and that is its cowardice. On several occasions, Mr. Scoble was publicly denounced by Mr. Thompson after his return from America, for his suppression of important anti-slavery intelligence from the United States. Mr. Scoble was challenged to meet Mr. Thompson face to his first visit, I believe you will bear witness to, as face. He declined to do so. The character and having been in every respect identical with that adopt- influence of Mr. Thompson's labors in America was the advertised subject of discussion at many public casions, the untiring, uncompromising and fearless meetings, to the platforms of which the Tower Ham-

the way of the emancipation of the slave' well, the amount subscribed £46 8s. The number of Foreign for sending him an address after the thing advocate of the same principles which both you and lets constituency would readily have given M1. Scowas done; but what had they to do with his conver- he then advocated, and now maintain. The rever- ble access. Having recommended Mr. Thompson to that constituency as their member, he should, as an honorable man, have appeared before them, and stated the 'many things which had occurred' in America in 1850 and 1851, which rendered Mr Thompson unworthy of the confidence which in 1847 and 1848 he told them they ought to repose in him, and have pointed out the injurious anti-slavery 'views he expressed' in America, 'as to principle, object and means of action,' with which they, as a portion of the 'great body of British abolitionists' did not 'sym pathize.' Mr. Scoble may perhaps attempt to shield nimself under the technical objection, that he had ceased to be an elector of that borough; this, howver, will not avail him, for he well knows that the nen of the Tower Hamlets would have been too happy to have seen him at their meetings, to have nade whatever statement he pleased upon the subect which they were met to consider, the nature of Mr. Thompson's proceedings in America, and also to defend himself against the charge which they had publicly brought against him, of suppressing all acounts of such proceedings in the 'Reporter.' Mr Scoble also well knew, or ought to have known, that at the previous yearly meeting between Mr. Thomp son and his constituents, two gentlemen spoke, who were not electors of the borough; one of whom, indeed, never had any connection with it; and yet, was quietly heard, even in opposition to Mr. Thompson. But, independently of the borough meetings, there was the Soiree at the Hall of Commerce on the 1st of August last, where the platform was open to all comers, and where it was publicly advertised Mr. Thompson would lay before the meeting an account of his recent proceedings in America. Mr Scoble did not venture to appear, although, if I mistake not, invited to do so by William Wells Brown. The audience exclaimed, 'Where's John Scoble?' and as Mr. Thompson replied, 'Echo answered, where?' Several subscribers to the British and Foreign A. S. Society and one member of the Committee were present at the Soirce, and yet kept their mouths closed concerning the 'many things' which had been done by Mr. Thompson, with which the great body of British abolitionists' did not sympathize.' If the 'Reporter' is a faithful organ of a body entitled to the appellation of a 'British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' representing, as George William Alexander, Esq., and Mr. Scoble, of course such a Society must do, ' the great body of British abolitionists,' why not have proclaimed in its columns, upon British soil, Mr. Thompson's dere-Mr. Thompson, and rested their support of him as a liction from anti-slavery principle and action?candidate for that borough almost exclusively upon Why send an 'emissary' 3000 miles off, to a foreign shore, to that which could have been done so effectually at home? The people of England surely ed a public meeting of Mr. Thompson's constituare not as likely to hear the truth from a Brooklyn pulpit as from a Metropolitan press or platform. If popularity, in favor of the British and Foreign Antithen they make themselves participators in the criminality of the silence of their Secretary in Eng land u on the subject. Mr. Scoble describes Mr. Thompson as 'eloquent and able'; if so, he could not have addressed hundreds of meetings throughout the Northern States, and have taken an initirious course for a period of seven months, without doing not have permitted him to depart without addressing mischief to the anti-slavery cause in proportion to them, and that his speech would be in perfect conthe degree of his eloquence and his ability; and formity with 'the many things' he had said in yet, with a full knowledge of the extent of the evil, they make no attempt to remedy it, either here, sympathy with old organizationists, that he even rethrough the press, or there by sending Mr. Scoble quested that Mrs. Chapman and her family, for to rebuke Mr. Thompson to his face before the abowhom he gave me tickets, if able to be present, would itionists of the United States. Was it noble to defer sending their representative to America until after Mr. Thompson had returned, to say things preudicial to his reputation behind his back? It is not Mr. Thompson's habit to censure either individuals or associations in a surreptitious manner. Mr. Scoble never found him guilty of such back-biting.

Proclamation had been publicly made by Mr. Scoble's countrymen, to all persons who had aught to allege against George Thompson touching his proceedings in America in 1850 and 1851, to come forward. Mr. Scoble declined to accept the challenge and meet Mr. Thompson openly in that court of an peal. He allowed a most triumphant verdict of acquitta land approval to be returned by the most legitmate tribunal before which this issue could be tried. He fled from England,-secured his safety by placing the broad Atlantic between him and his intended rictim; and in the region of Mr. Thompson's avowed enemies, made his ex parte statement, as false as it was cowardly.

Public opinion can only be fairly tested by publicmeetings. On the 14th of last September, three months after Mr. Thompson's return, the great Bristol meeting was held. That meeting alone numerically was greater than the whole number of contributors to the British and Foreign Society, so far as can be gathered from the annual reports. The chairman was a member of that Society, and one of the speakers an avowed member of the Liberty Party.believe that nearly all the local members of the Broad Street Society were present. And yet what were the resolutions ventured to be submitted? Why, the very first, complimenting Mr. Mathews, a Liberty Party man, subsequently adopted the principle of the American Anti-Slavery Society, that churches and ministers who justify the continuance of slavery are not the churches and ministers of Christ? The only Broad Street opposition, during the evening, was an attempt made to modify that clause, by altering the latter part of it thus:—
Were ignorant of the principles which should influence the churches and ministers of Christ,' s modification which was negatived by the meeting by above a hundred to one. The second resolution also affirmed the American Anti-Slavery Society's

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DRATE AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of pre-erving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

telivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons, . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificia

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

he statements of Mr. Scoble at

But he has got beyond the point of suspicion.

were in unison, not with those of the 'American the income of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery and Foreign.' or the 'British and Foreign,' but with Society is applied. Exclusive of a balance due to the 'American Anti-Slavery Society.' It was not Treasurer, the expenditure of the year was £1151 decent, moreover, in 's temple sacred to truth,' 13s, 7d. The items are as follows :- 'Cost of editwhen speaking of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, to con- ing, printing and publishing the Anti-Slavery Receal the fact, that the man whom the speaker had porter, £335 17s.'-an item, which, to say nothing ast pooli-poolied, (Mr. Thompson,) was nevertheless of its pro-slavery effect in its antagonism to the real that great man's personal friend and coadjutor, while abolitionists of America, so far as any direct anti-

What the 'many things' are, which led to the sulted from the expenditure for that year of xtraordinary declaration that Mr. Thompson did not £1151 13s. 7d. by the British and Foreign Antito America 'as the representative of the British Slavery Society. They adopt neither the action of nd Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' we are left to the old nor the new organizationists. There are no guess. One fundamental difference between him signs of public meetings, save one per annum of its and them is well known, and rendered any such dis- own subscribers, for the enlightenment of the pubclaimer impertinent and idle; namely, his unswerv- lie mind, and the bringing it up even to that pitch of ng faithfulness to the cause of the slave, uninflu- anti-slavery perfection attained by Mr. Scoble, which nced by personal or party considerations. Such a would induce them to 'begin to suspect' the sincerity eclaration was indeed absolutely ridiculous, inas- of a minister of the gospel who would not avow ach as the most unequivocal declarations of the himself an anti-slavery man, and which might give afidelity of that Society, and the wilful suppression them the anti-slavery boldness to declare, in the face of the most important anti-slavery intelligence by of all men, 'I do not think any American should be its organ, the 'Reporter,' had over and over again ashamed to say that he is an abolitionist.' Neither been published in England and America, before Mr. do they adopt the Liberty party plan of action of con-Scoble's arrival even in Canada, and that too in convention and stump, although in their report they as-

Now let us, as far as they themselves furnish the Committee for 1849-50 - Dr. Price and Mr. Charles

The number of annual subscribers for that year cations; a record of things done by others, but no throughout London and its vicinity, comprehending of the result of their own labors. Mr. Scoble, for in-

ion? Mr. Scoble states, somewhat grandiloquently, end gentlemen just referred to did, in 1835, what that 'much has been achieved by the British aboli- John Scoble has done in 1851, endeavor to excuse ionists,' and that 'we are still on our watch-tower'! their own truckling infidelity to the cause of the If by 'British abolitionists' we are to understand slave, by finding fault with the heroic course purthe ladies and gentlemen of Broad Street, I should sued by their 'eloquent and able countryman,' which like to know the results of their doings for the last stood out in such bold contrast with their own deten years. Mr. Scoble's Brooklyn auditory would sertion. Now, in 1835, Mr. Scoble was the most be much amused, if they could see what a comforta- strenuous defender of Mr. Thompson's conduct in ble 'watch-tower' that gentleman occupies in Broad America, and was, at every public meeting he at-Street. A Society which really aims at such com- tended in the United Kingdom, the warmest culogist prehensive objects as the 'universal extinction of of his fidelity and courage. Circumstances will not slavery and the slave trade,' should have its public alter principles, but they may alter cases. Out of neetings throughout the country, and its agents enightening the public mind in every direction. How formed, about 1839, called 'The British and Foreign fur have they induced the people of this country, for Anti-Slavery Society,' in which Society there has example, to adopt one of their fundamental princi- been, unhappily, a gradual retrogression from antiples, the disuse of slave-grown produce? Where, slavery principles. Mr. Thompson dissociated himagain, are the 'fiscal regulations in favor of free self from that Society, indeed, at the outset, and labor, which they have caused to be established? Such is the Society, of which Mr. John Scoble is Mr. Scoble was officially separated from Mr. Thompthe impersonation in America; such the body whom son, yet he did not then sneer at Mr. Thompson's he inferentially states to be the representatives of anti-slavery influence, or disdain to solicit the pow-British abolitionists. The assertion is a silly libel erful aid of his eloquence in an important anti-slaveupon his countrymen. If there were any anti-slave- ry crisis. At the request of the Broad Street Secre-

ry vitality in this Society, there is plenty of anti-sla- tary, Mr. Thompson, in 1846, attended the annual very work for it to do in England; and if it really possessed, as it claims to do, the public confidence, there are ample means at its disposal. Why, the Na. he ever uttered in denunciation of American slavery, efficient Secretary, clerks, messenger, &c., and have printed numerous tracts, and sent deputations, comprising many of the first men in our country, to nearly gates to America, severely censured the conduct of six hundred meetings throughout the kingdom within three years, and that, too, with an annual incom little more than that possessed by the gentlemen in encing public opinion, and bringing it to bear upon the Legislature, that the Prime Minister has been ompelled to make a dechration in favor of a large oncession to their principles, and that, too, without the election of a single member of their body to the House of Commons during the existence of the Asociation, or the slightest aid from the hustings or ballot-box, although their object is Parliarmentary

Now, it is almost needless to institute a compariop, and ask how far Mr. George Thompson represents the British abolitionists. " That he does not represent the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery So-Anti-Slavery Society, who most warmly culogised ciety, I repeat, was a gratuitous statement of a noorious fact, but made in an insidious manner, and for an unfair purpose. One inference attempted to his anti-slavery antecedents. Coming down still be raised was, that George Thompson was cast off later, in the following year, 1848, Mr. Scoble attendby the Broad Street Society; whereas, Mr. Scoble untarily separated himself from and deprecated the of the British abolitionists did not sympathise with known, Mr. Scoble was not unwilling to avail himica,' is unsurpassed in unblushing mendacity. Where has been the public, prominent, anti-slavery movenent in this country, for the last sixteen years, in annual meeting, he gave me some platform tickets, which Mr. Thompson has not been pre-eminently which he said he was about to send to Mr. Thompthe man-aye, and almost the only man, for the son, remarking that he should be glad to see him at work? To say nothing of British emancipation, the meeting. He well knew, that had Mr. Thompwho publicly arraigned the anti-slavery unfaithfulness son appeared upon the platform, the audience would dignation of the country from end to end against those reverend misrepresentatives of the Buntist deomination? Why, George Thompson. Who, in America. So little horror did he then express at onjunction with Messrs. Garrison, Douglass and Wright, traversed the United Kingdom in 1846, and compelled that powerful ecclesiastical organization, the Evangelical Alliance, to rescind their pro-slavery resolution? Who shook to its foundation the futbless Free Church of Scotland? Was it John

British and American abolitionists to attempt any thing like a labored refutation of a statement so pal-

to the generous interposition of Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Scoble was placed in that official position which at Brooklyn he so generously used against the man who placed him in it. In 1833, Mr. Thompson succeeded in establishing the 'Society for the Universal Abolition of Slavery.' The candidates for the Secretaryship were Mr. Edward Baldwin and Mr. John Scoble, and it was the influence of Mr. Thompson alone that determined the election in favor of the latter gentleman. This is sufficient to brand John

'That this meeting rejoices in the present opportunity of offering the assurance of its ardent sympathy, approval, and co-operation to the American Ant Slavery Society, in "hich persons of all religious de-hominations and political opinions have, for 18 years, united upon a common platform of the highest Artiunited upon a common platform of the highest Arti-Slavery principle; redeeming their country, by their innwearied devotion and energetic labors, from the charge of being wholly given over to the dominion of Slavery; and that a cordial expression of admiring sympathy from this meeting is especially due to William Lloyd Garrison, the originator of the Anti-Slavery enterprise in 1830, the founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and ever since, the devoted and uncompromising advocate of the cause. devoted and uncompromising advocate of the cause.'

There was also an important welcome Soiree given to Mr. Thompson at the London Tavern upon his return from America, the proceedings of which I have not been able to send you, at which a resolution of warm sympathy with yourself and the Socie ty of which you are President was passed unanimously. With the exception of the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Society, at which none but subscribers and friends' were permitted to speak, every anti-slavery meeting held in the Metropolis or throughout England, so far as I have been able to gather, since Mr. Thompson's return, has emphatically endorsed the principles of that gentleman, and warmly commended his course in America; and yet, despite this fact, Mr. Scoble, a pre-eminently pious evangelical Christian in profession, deliberately state i to the people of New York, that the proceedings of his 'eloquent and able countryman' had not the sympathy of 'the great body of British abolitionists'

I have no doubt that the result of the visit of Mr. Scoble to the United States has been to him most mortifying; but that is no justification of his flagrant abondonment of truth. The contrast between Mr. Thompson's reception and his own, must have been exceedingly humiliating; but silence would have been the best cover for his retreat. He has now provoked comparison. He has been told by the American press, that he has not 'a tithe of the talent, genius, and soul of Mr. Thompson.' That is the transatlantic fame he has left behind him The man whom Mr. Scoble tried at Brooklyn to reduce below his own level, was, it is well known, invited to the platforms and homes, and became the honored guest of all classes of American abolitionists; while he, John Scoble, upon thrusting himself uninvited upon the American Anti-Slavery Society. was, if the statement in the Anti-Slavery Standard be correct, spurned with marked contempt.

There is another contrast between these two gentlemen which the Brooklyn speech has provoked, and with which I will conclude this already too extended letter. Mr. Scoble, unintentionally, told a piece of sober truth when he said, 'I have connected with the object of my journey subjects which have always interested me.' True, Mr. Scoble. Not so, however, George Thompson; for when the evangelist shall record the lives and acts of the anti-slavery apostles, it will never be said of him, 'He bore the bag.' I remain, my dear sir,

Yours, most truly, W. FARMER. W. L. Garrison, Esq.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. LOUIS KOSSUTH AND HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Who shall be freedom's mouth-piece?
Who shall give
Her welcoming hand to the great fugitive?
Not he, who, all her sacred truths betraying,
Is scourging back to slavery's hell of pain
The swarthy Kossurus of our land again!

FRIEND DOUGLASS :- There is much danger that the visit of Kosssuth to our country will prove a curse to the great cause of human rights. It is time to sound the alarm in earnest.

time to sound the alarm in earnest.

In your paper of December 18th, 1851, our esteemed friend, H. P. Crozier, of New York city, has ced the work. When we see the who have persecuted the genuine liberty men who are their fellow-citizens, all burning with zeal to hai Kossuth, the idea will press itself upon us, that this i a wholesale and Protestant mode of doing penance to afford some temporary relief to the irritation of a disturbed conscience. Such patriotic gentry seize upon this occasion most ardently, that they may frame out of it a convenient 'catch-all,' under which, when company is coming, they may hastily toss a huge quantity of their disgusting pro-slavery deeds. We would not hint that the Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society are men of such loathsome character; but in their adddress to Kossuth, they have practically (we would fain hope, half uncon ned in the popular shuffle to conceal the scously) joined in the popular shuffle to conceal the undeniable odiousness of American slavery. If this game succeds, woe to the cause of liberty! It must not succeed; it will not, unless our 'Second Advent' brethren are right in their doctrine, that the onle have become so corrupt, that there is no hone for general reformation, and therefore, the next great event will be the conflagration close of earth's pro-

We do not ask our Hungarian guest to ' join any curs, as that on which the colored people of New York city addressed him, he will then make suggestion, having at least a delicate allusion of buke for those who oppress colored Americans. We do demand that he cease to use the language of slaveholders, and their more degraded and iniquitous apologists, in referring very politely to slavery, as one of our 'domestic institutions,' thus perpetuating the execrable fraud of attempting to ensconce the 'sum of all villanies,' amid all the sacred asso-ciations of 'Home-sweet-Home.' Kossuth may have used the term, 'domestic institutions,' as refer ring only to the institutions of one country, as com-pared with those of another, and he may not have the most distant idea of that hearth-stone and famimeaning upon which American tyrants their nefarious purposes. But we must not hide the fact, that the nation's guest has used the much-abused term in such a manner as to brengthen the hands of the vilest of the vile, in their h llish work of despising and crushing the poor

At the great dinner party in the city of New York, when James Watson Webb attempted to speak, the just indigration of the company was such that he could not proceed. Why was this? He had written an editorial paragraph defending Russia for her wicked treatment of Hungary. What has Rev. Samuel Hauson Cox, D. D., done?

He has taught us to submit to those demands of hu-man government which spurn the authority of Je-hovah. He teaches us to worship cotton as our God. He sanctions the blasphemous deed of binding a fellow-man; and, 'in a summary manner,' handing him over to those who 'catch men.' (See Jer. 26.) Yet he can present the ministers of Brook-lyn to Kossuth! He can use his honied words, and his rising indignation is apparent! For myself, I am free to publish 'to all whom it may concern,' that I would more patiently hear James Watson Webb patiate on his love of liberty, than listen to talk from the lips of SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D. To keep up the farce in consistent style, arrangements should be made to secure congratulatory speeches from Doctors Stuart, Sharp, Peck, Dewey, Lathrop and Lord. As the State will determine equal the nominal Church in this Pharisaical per-formance, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Hang-man Foote, James R. Lawrence, Marshals Allen, of Syracuse, and H. K. Smith, of Buffalo, sho

conspicuous places assigned them for the most pathetic display of oratory. If those who have driven J. W. solidarity, embraces something like the idea of exchange in national courtesy and protection to out-throw a Kossuth mantle over themselves, let them in laws and those who risk all for liberty. throw a Kossuth mantle over themselves, let them in due season understand that there are some people who will know what is beneath. That man who has a heart to persecute John W. Loguen, has also a heart to persecute John W. Loguen, has also in a heart to persecute John W. Loguen, has also in gout from under it, thousands of poor unfriended wretches, who vainly sought for a little corner to cover them.

Our firm resolve should be, that we will watch the source of the cover them.

these exhibitions of adroit contrivance to conceal natural iniquity and personal rascality. If we boldly utter what we think, we may contribute some in-fluence which may aid to unbandage the eyes of Kossuth, and stir up the fountains of his generous Kossuth, and stir up the fountains of his generous heart, and fully unlock his half-sealed lips. Then his visit will indeed prove a blessing to the enslaved of America. He will thus help, most efficiently, the cause of Hangary, and will most powerfully assist to establish the needed boon for this distressed world—namely, a righteous Civil Government.

Yours for humanity,
J. R. JOHNSON.

Syracuse, Dec 26th, 1851.

From the Voice of the Fugitive.

and breadth of this vast continent. are hailing the approach of this great man with joy, and are recommending him and his cause to the support and congratulation of the American Congress The reader, if unacquainted with this subject, will this nation were free from sin. But when naturally ask who Kossuth is, and from whence he sider that they are banded together to he

came? If, on making the inquiry, he should learn millions of innocent men, women and children in bondage, on a level with brutes; that the whole nadvocate for the abolition of a system of slavery extion is a hunting-ground on which to hunt down such isting in the land of his birth, what must he and Foote, the fathers of the Fugitive Slave Law, in extending the hand of welcome to this great slavery opponent? Kossuth himself, if he is an honest man, must be discusted at their base hypocrisy, and fee instrained to open his mouth for the enslaved mil-We cannot speak so highly of Kossuth as some of

or contemporaries have, until we see what position will take in relation to American Slavery. It, at ter seeing, as he must, that some of the most philanhropic and devoted men to the cause of our redem-tion, are being tried for their lives in Boston, Buffo, and Philadelphia, for aiding refugees to escape om chattel slavery, he shall refuse to sympathise with them in their confinement, and connive at it, by accepting the presents and congratulations of the pressors, he will prove himself to be unworthy or sympathy. We cannot believe in the patriotise of the man who condescends to receive favors and congratulations from slaveholding despots, who are re decidedly tyrannical than the arbitrary powfrom which he has fled. A true patriot is his constant adherence to liberty, not only when own is menaced, but also when he sees any o his fellow-men in danger of losing theirs; and it this is the character of Kossuth, he cannot be expected to leave the country without expressing his detestation of the grovelling hypocrites who con-stitute the slaveholding portion of the Union; for if Kossuth is really what he professes to be, he cannot

From the (Ohio) A. S. Bugle. GEORGE THOMPSON AND LOUIS KOS-SUTH.

Dear Marius:—Last spring, some half dozen of us now in attendance on the Fair, heard George Thompson, in a speech before the American Anti-Slavery Society at Syracuse, utter the following

A nation in chains! and talk of sympathy with the Hungarians, and of sending a ship to bring to the shores of this country Kossuth! Why, if Kossuth be a consistent man, instead of bandying compliments with Cass, he would send him words that would scorch his very soul, and say, 'Keep your compassion for 3,000,-000 of your countrymen in chains! If you have sympathy to spare, pour it over 3,000,000 of chattel slaves our midst! Though banished from my country the banks of the Danube to the banks of the Bosphorus, my limbs wear no chains! No overseer drives me to labor in the morning! No tyrant's frowns wither my manhood. I am free under the Sultan of Turkey, and surrounded by his protection If you, Lewis Cass, or you, Millard Fillmore, or you Daniel Webster, have a superfluity of sympathy send it Southward, and let it console 3.000,000 of Americans in bonds! Kossuth has enough for him elf and something to spare for them, and he makes self and something to spare for them, and the sym-a contribution to the slaves of America of the sym-metry tendered to patriotic Hungarians? [Loud]

I shall doubt the patriotism and love of liberty of ery man who comes from revolutionary Europe to ese shores, to accept the hospitality of slaveholders. (Cheers.) If he be a patriot, a lover of liberty, whether he fly from the banks of the Danube, the nether he fly from the banks of the Danube, the dine, or the Tiber, let him go to New England, and find a home with the persecuted and maligned aboli-tionists of the country! Let him throw in his lot with them; let him range himself under the banner of 'No Union with tyrants!" But let him not quit the tyranny of a crowned despot in Europe, to lay his manhood before 20,000,000 of confederated Reublican (?) despots in this country! [Applause.]

In all the speeches which I heard George Thompson make while I was East, (some twenty in num-ber,) I never heard him say a single thing which pro-duced so wonderful an effect as the first of these aragraphs. I never saw an audience so absolutely dectrified. It was as if the very lightnings of Heaven had been playing over our heads, and as it each of us, after the cloud had swept by and the ock was past, had looked around in bewilderment and amaze. So deafening and long-continued were the shouts of applause, that it was many minutes before Mr. Thompson could proceed, and there was not one man in that vast hall who did not sympathize with him, and feel that he was right, and that if Kossuh were one whit other than he Kossuh would be weren! grong! Alas, that Kossuth has proved himself other! Alas, that the Hungarian has no filled out the ous picture so nobly drawn for him! Alas, that we have yet but one George Thompson!

Yours for a consistent Kossuth, JOSEPH TREAT.

SALEM, Dec. 31. From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

KOSSUTH.

NEW GARDEN, Dec. 21st, 1851. suffered, like Martin Chuzzlewit, the artyrdom of endless presentations to 'the most remarkable men in the country? not without some position to their ow fears, as the Editor of the Standard thinks, that he the United States.

"Tis in vain that he talks of 'solidarity' to a nation and so debauched by oppression and selfishness as ours, and hopes to secure help for Hungary, by flattering our own of loated national vanity, and calling our own deadly oppress' on a 'domestic institution.' The human legislation for its diabolism. Tis in vain that he talks of 'solidarity' to a nation | under and nopes to secure neip for fruingary, by nattering our our bloated national vanity, and calling our own deadly oppression a 'domestic institution.' The principle of 'solidarity,' perhaps, lies deeper than he thinks; and he may find that the people which extends the left hand to fallen Hungary, while with the but an Atheist. No true believer in God, no friend

right it strangles liberty at home, may unconsciously clutch both, and be equally murderous. lutch both, and be equally mirderous.

He does not, however, come here to claim brothernod, else he would certainly go to the traitors whom
ur government seeks to fine, imprison and hang.

Vhat he wants is money, men and muskets, which

The does not, however, come here to claim brotherend, and hasten the downfall of slavery in America.

I differ from you entirely wherein you say 'the
ur government seeks to fine, imprison and hang.

Vhat he wants is money, men and muskets, which hood, else he would certainly go to the traitors whom our government seeks to fine, imprison and lang. What he wants is money, men and muskets, which may do as deadly work, when oppressors furnish them, as any other. If he wants the aid of truth, and the eternal principles of freedom and human brotherhood, he has certainly come to the wrong making merchandize of our brethren. The missers when the missers of a covere of our brethren. The missers our properties of provide the missers of a covere of the certain of

place, and asked in the wrong way.

A terrible crisis approaches! Kossuth's visit is strangely well timed. The shouts that greet him with the field. Englan ears, and kindling unwouted fires in many a crushed heart. He is a hero, such as the world has seldom seen—who would not imitate him? Yet there is a strong resemblance between his case and hun-

From the Portland Pleasure Boat. KOSSUTH AND LIBERTY.

I have often wished, and oftener of late than ever before, that I was master of any language that would so fully express my abhorrence of the hypocrisy of this wicked nation, that those who read might see it as I do, and abhor it as heartily.

Every American paper, from whatever quarter in the property is laden with praises lavished on Kossuth, at though he were a god of purity, dethroned by rebels and this nation the only one pure enough to receive nim or do him homage.

The whole nation seems stirred up to shout, 'Kosonly one pure enough to receive

suth and Liberty! Liberty and Kesuth! and they go into the work as though they had no error of their That Kossuth is, at present, the most popular man in the known world, no one will pretend for a moment to doubt, who is a constant reader of the journals of the day. Children, hotels, ships and steamboats will soon, perhaps, bear his name throughout the law!

other; children are named for him and taught to ington, in all his glory, had never greater encomisms paid him than Kossuth is now receiving in America; even Daniel Webster, Hangman Foote, rank. Wherever he moves, he is thronged by all ums paid him than Kossuth is now receiving in America; even Daniel Webster, Hangman Foote, and Lewis Cass, the strongest supporters of the vile system of American slavery, (one hour of which is ident, and from the priest up to the ploughman, all the strongest to the ploughman, all the system of American slavery, (one hour of which is ident, and from the priest up to the ploughman, all the strongest to the strongest to the ploughman, all the strongest to of that which the Hungarians have had to endure.)

Liberty! Liberty!! Aye, Liberty of

Now, all this fanaticism might be tolerable for candid man to see or hear of, provided the people think as escape from this accursed injustice and tyranny consistency of Messrs. Webster, Clay, Cass. that every officer in the nation is made, by law, oote, the fathers of the Fugitive Slave Law, in ling the hand of welcome to this great slavery such fugitives to the lash and the chain—when we consider all this, we involuntarily exclaim, 'Where is the God that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah that he does not sweep these hypocrites from the face of the earth, in the midst of their briots in praise of Kossuth and Freedom?

Look at it, ye candid of all parties, in Church and rival of Kossuth; see them thronging him whereve e moves. See them feasting him in Liberty's name ear or read their speeches in favor of freedom, and then reflect that these same blasphenous hypocrites are trampling three millions, or one-sixth of their own native-born brothers and sisters, beneath the heel of vranny as oppressive as was ever thought of by al e tyrants of the old world!

Let no one suppose that this severe language is dictated by, or at all mingled with, a spirit of wrath or revenge. I would not see the worst of my fellow-beings vindictively punished for their sins, as deep and abhorrent as they are. I would have them com to the knowledge of truth, of justice, of humanity of mercy, and right, and be saved, and disposed to do unto all others as they would have others do unto them, but I am simply trying to express my abhorrence of the monstrous hypocrisy of the American people and, as an American citizen, born so, without in phemous adulation lavished on Kossuth and liberty while so many of my own countrymen are weeping bondage, and fleeing to other countries in pursuit hat sacred right to liberty, which they are deprived native soil.

Think of it, reader! The nation running afte a forcign exile, shouting 'Kossuth and liberty !ada, crying, 'Give me liberty or give me death!' Think of it! The officers of government receiving and welcoming Kossuth at the Capitol, in the name of Liberty, while, at the same time, they are sworn to hunt down American Kossuths, who only claim a ight to own their own bodies and souls!

All praise in every respect save one. In one point he is evidently wanting. If he were what he should be, he would not be here courting the favor of such hypocrites. He would say, 'If my countrymen canhe freed by God and right without the aid and sympathy of a people who tyrannize over the prothers and sisters, then let them be slaves.' Were he what he should be, he would spurn the sympathy of such a people, and thus bear his testimony agains yranny every where. He would feel bound w that liberty is as dear to the Ameri an slave as the Hungarian.

Oh! ye hypocritical Americans, ye generation of ipers! Repent and be converted: bring forth ruits meet for repentance, and talk no more about iberty, while your own brothers and sisters are clarking your own chains!

And thou, Kossuth, return to thy countrymen, tell them that in America, whither thou fled for aid in their behalf, every sixth man, woman and child suffers by their own countrymen, under a legalized sys tem of tyranny, such as Hungarians never dreame of. Tell them that aid from such a people must, in the end, prove a curse. Warn them, as they value heir own happiness, to receive no aid nor comfort from such a source, but do right in all things, and hen patiently to endure wrong till they can be liber

> From the Dublin Freeman. KOSSUTH IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN:

DEAR SIR-I thank you for publishing my er to M. Kossuth, and my appeal to the A Slavery Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. Permit me to offer a few words of explanation ence to your remarks on my letter to M. K th, wherein you consider I have not acted fairl owards the American nation, when I stated that onsidering their advantages and their high pro-essions, there was not so dishonored a people in the

I know well that in the United States of Amer ca there are men and women, not a few, who rank among the noblest of God's created beings—men and women who stand forward on Sehalf of truth and justice with a fealty never surpassed. All honor to these men and women—they will stand between their country and the rest of mankind, and save it from the utter contempt and scorn which must othe

ise blast such a nation of men-stealers.

But it is by its laws and its general institution that a nation is to be judged, and not by the few righteous men it contains. And, taken by these tests, the highly professing United States of America is inced by the voice of mankind a disgrace an an outrage on civilization. There is not a friend of justice, or a defender of rectitude, the world over to stand forward and rescue that people from the de served obloquy which, by their conduct towards the colored race, they brought upon themselves; othe nations hold men in slavery-none so much in op position to their own principles as the Americans

rears, as the Lator of the Standard thinks, that he the United States.

You are aware that the fugitive slave law calls of his voyage, 'hope deferred;' which Sterne says, upon every man in the free States to aid in the arrest of every colored man ACCUSED of being a slave

of his fellow-man, could sanction or uphold such law. I am happy to believe it will defeat its own

vernment of a people is not to be put on a par with e crime of buying and selling men, like beasts of

the field.

England has misgoverned us; but is it not time for us seriously to ask ourselves how far we have encouraged her, by our own wranglings and dissensions, in the evil course she has pursued in regard to is a strong resemblance between his case and hun-dreds here in our own country. Who can fail to be men during the last fifty years—and by the too

general want of that manly political trutifulness which is essential to secure respect?

I do not mention these matters as any justification of our ill treatment; but, as many of the evils we endure are traceable to our own misconduct, we have a right to take a fair share of the blame upon ourselves, and to resolve, like true-hearted and wisemen, to bagish our unmeaning our misery making men, to banish our unmeaning, our misery-making feuds, and pull together in future for the amelioration of our physical condition, and for the attainment of our just righte?

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

From the London Morning Advertises

ONE MILLION DOLLARS REWARD. [FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 18th Augus 1849, a likely Magyar fellow, named Louis Kossuth. He is about 45 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, marked eyebrows, and gray eyes. He pretends to be free, but says he was robbed of his freedom. He was confined in the barrack jail of Kutayeh, but escaped on the 1st September. It is strongly suspected he was harbored by the Captain of the Mississippi, as he was seen on board that ship at Spezzia, Marseilles, and Lisbon. Captains and at Spezzia, Marseilles, and Lisbon. Captains and masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said fugitive on board their ships, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced. He was lately heard of in England, where he passed himself off for free, but is supposed to have sailed for the United States in the Humboldt. He has a free Magyar woman for his wife, by the name of Teresa Meszleyi, lately removed to the United States and to he at the ed to the United States, and is said to be at house of President Fillmore, where it is likely husband will be lurking, or she harboring him. speaks English well, but with a slight stutter, par-ticularly if a little excited.

The above reward will be paid if delivered to me

at Vienna. If lodged in any jail in any of the States (so as I can get him) one-fourth in cash, balance in a note, payable six and twelve months, by member of the Society of Friends, said to deal in loans, Lombard-street, London.

N. B. If the fellow cannot be taken alive, I will

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria. Vienna, Dec. 19, 1851.

a reward of 250,000 ducats for his scalp.

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, JAN. 16, 1852.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of this Society wil held in the Melodeon, in Boston, on Wednes-DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1852-commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. All

auxiliary Societies are solicited to be strongly represented on the occasion. The widest and most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who 'despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor cheon the horrid blot of human bondage-let him blood,' and who long to see this country presenting to the world a pure and glorious example, with not a slave upon her consecrated soil. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Sec y.

GEORGE THOMPSON AND JOHN SCOBLE. The reply of our able and much respected London correspondent, WILLIAM FARMER, Esq., to the slur cast upon George Thompson by the two-faced and slippery Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, during his recent visit to this country, occupies our first page; but, long as it is, it will repay the most careful perusal, both for its admirable vindition of Mr. Thompson, and its thorough exposure o the cowardly and tortuous course pursued by Mr Scoble, on both sides of the Atlantic. We assure Mr. FARMER, that he has magnified the importance of Mr. Scorle's Brooklyn speech, in this country, a million times over. When GEORGE THOMPSON landed here, he shook the nation; and throughout all slavedom there was a demoniscal vell of agony and terror. But what effect did the visit of JOHN SCOBLE produce? Doubtless-judging from his attempt to conciliate the pro-slavery and mobocratic spirit of this country by his mean and ridiculous disclaimer of being identified with Mr. Thompson-he shook himself ; but what else, or who else, was shaken? In spite of his disclaimer, his speech at Brooklyn seems to have been a death-spasm; for, from that hour to the present, nothing has been seen or heard of him here. His fate people claiming to be his foremost disciples. And I appears to have been that of the frog that aspired to equal the ox in bodily dimensions.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is near at hand. By the official notice, it will be seen that it is to be held at the MELODEON, in this city, on Wednes day, Thursday and Friday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th inst. We trust to see the anti-slavery men and women of every part of the State, from Berkshire to Nantucket, present in large numbers. And we suggest, that in such places as are too remote to be nume rously represented, the friends of the cause should designate one or more individuals to represent them at the annual meeting, and unite in defraying, in whole or in part, the expenses which their representative may thus incur. Nor from Massachusetts alone do we invite the friends of freedom. Let them come from every part of New England—from every place where their lot may be cast, and join their efforts the air of Liberty. The old stands, a mournful monuwith ours to establish the kingdom of Truth and Justice, of Righteousness and of Liberty, 'throughout all our land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

luding portion of the reply of Rev. Jour Lorn to cluding portion of the reply of Rev. John Lord to the sermon of Rev. Daniel Foster, touching the At the view of the old, nations trembled; at the ject allowed a place in our paper. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Foster had been previously criticised in the Liberator, though with commendable brevity, by Rev. SAMUEL AARON, of Nor ristown, Pa., to whom Mr. Fosten made no rejoin. der, not deeming any necessary. We regret that we have no alternative, on the score of free discussion and fair play, but to publish such a review as that made by Mr. Long, because every intelligent and candid reader must admit, that it is as destitute of dignity as it is of argument-being made up of personal abuse, vulgar flings, flippant assertions, egotistical flourish. es, perverse exaggerations, dogmatical assumptions out proof-&c. &c. We are quite sure that Mr. FOSTER has too much good sense and self-respect to take any notice of such a rigmarole; and all we desire is, that his sermon may be carefully compared with the reply, and the difference noted between the two, in regard to the spirit, object, and logical acumen of their authors. In Mr. Lond's reply, it is impossible to detect the slightest pulsations of human ity; and no matter what he finds in the Bible, whether slavery, war, theft, adultery, wholesale slaughter, or any act however monstrous, he avows his readines believe it to have been sanctioned by G d, if it so affirmed in the book! Mr. Foster, on the contrary, argues that no Hebrew or Greek writings can either originate or nullify a moral law, or transform crime into a virtue, or make that morally right once, which is morally wrong now. His spirit breather only of peace and good will, and universal liberty and his object is to vindicate the true Christian standard, by making it harmonise with reason, humanity, and impartial love.

SATAN REBUKING SIN-BY SHARPSTICK.

Suppose, - contrary to the anticipations I expressed my last,-Kossuth's mission to America should be uccessful, and he should get a handsome loa rom our government, coupled with the promise of eing protected from the paw of the Russian bear n an effort to liberate his country; and suppose the one purse and stalwart arm of Uncle Sam should e interposed to break the rod and yoke of the oppressors of Magyarland; suppose the great Western Republic should thunder from the cannon's mouth its hatred of injustice in the ears of the great Eastern monarchs; -would not the spectacle be laughable, it were not so mournful? Would it not look queerly for our rulers to exhort unto righteousness from one corner of their mouths, and order wickedness to be perpetrated from the other corner -demand of Ans ria and Russia that they loosen their grasp on Hungarian throats, while tightening their own grasp on African throats?-reprobate Haynauism in a commander at Pesth with forcible words, and reward Havnauism in a commissioner in Pennsylvania with \$5 extra fee ?- issue a bullying proclamation against the rescue of a black man in Boston, and a bullying pronunciamento in favor of the rescue of white men in Bu da ?--hauling up as traitors before its partial judges and packed juries those who shoot fugitive-hunters on its own soil, and call out its army and navy for the express purpose of shooting fugitive-hunters on a foreign soil ?- declare that its atrociously cruel 'settlement' of questions affecting human liberty at hommust stand untouched and unquestioned, and help forward with its whole might an attempt to disturb the 'settlement' of similar questions abroad?

In the sight of an impartial observer, and before the tribunal of true Christianity, would not this naion, if the course above sketched were to be adopted, stand in the attitude of Satan rebuking sin? Would it not resemble the self-styled 'evangelical' churche-, which are so incessantly engaged in drumming up for funds to convert the heathen at the antipodes, and yet so rarely make even a faint allusion to the causes of heathenism right under their very eaves, or rather so often league in with the monsters-slavery, rumselling, covetousness in trade? Would not this seem ike meddling with the motes in its neighbor's eyes, when its own visual organs were dreadfully obstructed with beams? Now, I do not believe the best way for this nation

o promote the principles of freedom is to undertake e regulation and restraint of other nations which violate those principles. I do not believe that flinging stones profusely is the fittest possible employmen or a glass-house tenant, or that, in a crusade for eanliness, pot should be obstreporous in bawling black' at the kettle, at least, so long as its own soot sticks out a feet.' Liberty, like charity, ought to begin at home. She should purify her own premises, efore lecturing other housekeepers on their dirty condition. Let Brother Jonathan hem in the Slave Power in his midst, and wipe away from his escutshow a supreme regard for the right and true at home, on all occasions-let him do unto the African and the Indian as he would be done unto in their crushed circumstances-let him stop the aggregation of public lands in speculator's clutches-let him quit plundering and ravaging the weak nations near him-let him mploy honest servants about his establishment, and guard against ' Galphin' gouging and mileage swindling of his funds-let him support institutions for turning out teachers instead of fighters, and in every ourage the brutalities of war-let him, in two words, be a genuine and consistent PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN and he will bring about the millennium more speedily and effectively than by any amount of bluster, with oall cartridges to back it. Jesus of Nazareth, that model reformer, first lived a blameless life, and next attacked the iniquity that was close to him. He might have spent his breath on the Fillibustering practices of the Romans, or the bloody, idolatrous rites of the Britons-and these two nations were unquestionably wicked enough to merit severe rebukes -but what would the Messiah's mission have amounted to, had he gone that way to work? How much impression would even his mighty words have made on the world, had they been frittered on far distant wrongs, leaving Pharisaic formalism and extortion to curse the land of Judea as terribly as ever? Surely, the example of him who was so wonderfully endowed lom from on high is worthy of imitation by a hope, ere the United States government sends over any remonstrance against Austrian and Russian tyranny, that it will manifest some signs of heeding the intolerable tyranny.

THE HUNGARIAN FLATTERER.

At the Congressional Dinner given to Kossuth at Washington, on the 7th instant, he made a long and florid speech, containing many fine sentiments, but crowding into its exordium all possible adulation and intruthfulness. Read, and be astonished !-

Sir. as once Cyneas, the Epirote, stood among the self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the world, and arrested mighty Kings in their ambitious maren—thus, full of admiration and reverence, I stand before you, Legislators of the new Capitol, that glori-

ment of the fragility of human things-yours as a san tuary of eternal Right. The old beamed lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression gloomy night; yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralize PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. The conplenary inspiration of the Bible, is given on our last of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was plenary inspiration of the Bible, is given on our last page. Instead of occupying only two or three columns, as its author promised, the entire reply has filled nearly six columns. Of this, per se, we do not complain, because Mr. Foster's sermon was quite as long; and our rule and practice admit of equal justice to both sides, in regard to any controverted subject allowed a place in our paper. It should be respected because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor.—

In the old, the terrible 'ver vicis' was the rule. In the old, the terrible 'ver vicis' was the rule. In the old, the terrible 'ver vicis' was the rule. In the old, the terrible 'ver vicis' was the rule. yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to tious oppressors, and cons me; and while out of the old a conquered world was ruled, yours provides for the common confede tive interests of a territory larger than the conque tive interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereigns of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of nature and of nature's God, and to do what their sovereign, the people, wills.

More biting, scorching, withering satire, in fact was never uttered, than is embodied in this laudation of the American Capitol and the Hall of Congress,-To talk of the blood-besmeared, tyrant-ridden, slave y-cursed District of Columbia as 'purified by the at liberty,' as 'a sanctuary of eternal rights,' as beaming with freedom's bright ray,' and as having for its rule, 'protection to the oppressed, and maleliction to ambitious oppressors '!!! And then to say of Congress, that 'cage of unclean birds and habitation of devils, -if there be one on earth, - Here s.t men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of Nature and of Nature's God' - Fugitive Slave Laws, accursed Compromise Measures, and all!!! O, this monstrous! Kossuth, go back to Turkey!

The Secretary of Kossuth, in a card which oublished in the New York Express, denies all conection with the abolition paper which is about to be stablished in New York by one of the Hungarian refugees. He says-to the shame of Kossuth-

'As Gov. Kossuth has no connection, direct or i direct, with the paper in question, and no control over Mr. Guyurman, Gov. Kossuth cannot, on account o his advice to that gentleman to serve his country be, without gross injustice, made responsible for Mr. Guyurman's occupying himself with a question of do-

mestic American policy, injurious to the country, and in diametric oppositions decidedly expressed opinion to the country of non-interference in country of

OUR CAUSE IN MAINE

BRUNSWICE, Me., Jan. DEAR MR. GARRISON : 'Cold blows the wind,' and the ar about, as I sit to report myself. I feel Shakspeare, with a changed commavinity that shapes our ends Rovau,-) will. This is indeed a cold country, should 'meet with a warm reception of warm hearts and sympathizing free more cold and relentless, more cheerle ding than the storms of winter, often laborer in the anti-slavery cause in the this is not always the case. Where priest and political demagogue have n the people as heartless as people have maintained their virtue a spite of them, there is no lack of hospi thy and candor. But invariably, where g ble fellows bear sway, . There is no flesh in man's obdurate bar

does not feel for man. In the town of Freeport, I met with the

reception; but, there are those there wh clared their independence, and dare to the without leave. Among those from whom much kindness and assistance, and to what debted for their hospitality, are Wi wife, who are indeed true as the needle to the cause of humanity, and Capt Joshua V his wife, who have long been engaged in I held three quite successful meetings there the weather was very unfavorable. But Brunswick, there are too many professor, left among the people. On coming to term on Prof. Smith, who was said to be man, who said he thought it would be in get a place in which to hold a meeting, himself been refused, although there were than six churches in the village. Instead ing for a place in B., I crossed the river to side, and readily obtained the Freewill Burn and held two quite large and in

I presume that you have seen the Call late lished, signed by nearly all the clergy of the but those who are known to be true abolition Joseph Fessenden, for example, for a mer neld on the 20th and 21st of this month, in ! have them do for those in bonds. Just as not know what their duty is already! Her rably disgusting this hypocritical cant! The at Belfast last year. Nine-tenths of the the Call have never opened their lips in belat slave. Who believes that they have not what the word and providence of God Yet, if this Convention would make use will have an opportunity to do an act that bring immortal glory to the State. Let then dution that they will have no further fell with slaveholders, and that would tell. But use to look for any thing so noble from a jear and time-serving priesthood, until the people

The people passed the Liquor Law, but a ergy are trying to steal the honor! So, if the f this or any other State ever disfellowship it will be in obedience to the demand of the I am disposed, however, after all, to think t grew, as it were, in one night, big enoughte Liquor Law. Vegetation is rapid here, alth winters are long and cold. The State may some morning so changed on the anti-sle tion, that the world wont believe it is Mi more than it did when she got up out of the last June.

Cotton manufacturing is not the chief end in this State, although, perhaps, carrying the next thing to it. I know many care n their vessels safely to profitable port, than a thing else-that the voyage of life is nothing merce, cotton and rum, the church woul at discretion. As these are the stronghold ry, and Maine has as little of all as almo State, and less of rum, I conclude, then be the first to take the right ground in rela

LECTURE OF DANIEL POSTER

FRIEND GARRISON :

Daniel Foster having lectured here on M ning, 6th inst., we thought best to forward of the meeting. A number of days had ay, and the evening was much so. It was by some best to adjourn the meeting, but ter did not agree with the principle of adjo pointed anti-slavery meetings. This was a Accordingly, we repaired to the house app

found a goodly number assembled. Our friend was introduced to the audie ert Adams, when he gave a clear, con and convincing lecture up on freedom, f free labor, introducing several very thr which came under his own observat in the State of Kentucky, strikingly illu Southern principles and customs, and shot conclusively the utter disregard of that a tie, the love of human life, and how ever both moral and divine, is outraged by the

His lecture was beautifully graced with erature, and, it is believed, carried comminds of all that slavery is . the sum of Respectfully, thy friend,

WOMEN PETITIONS,

Our friends will observe the form the extension of the elective pri The present is the most favorable tim Let me press on all the friends of the and earnes; attention to the circulat tions. Every year adds to the m we shall have impulse enough to affect tion. Maine leads the way, by a st old, which, so far as property is could ask. Let Massachusetts do as mi it the right to vote. They should be Cornhill, Boston, by the 15th of Folguary WENDELL PHIL

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ed conviction

t beginning to think of the next move and reform, through the aspirations for the enlightened and earnest Kossuth had her we were roused and shocked by anoth-France; on this occasion, by a wicked Wicked, supremely wicked, besworn to observe and obey that Constihe has, during all the time he has der it, though verbally recognising it, instrumentality to further his own notion being the ignoble one of livme and fame of a dead ancestor-that merely the reputation of a sucable to destroy more of of of man's work, in less time than of the art of destruction. I believe will be, but as far as I can see be, I hope that he may realize the end he soldier's profession, that is to say in his own person.

terrible profession is the military profes Thuggism, enlightened scientific murnames that lacquer the horrid wickedpine, such as Glory and Patriotism! f events, and the documents called (sisehoods,) are pregnant with ev-

he wicked intent having been long before and matured; and, indeed, if this were not should know it must have been so, bemy things which in those cases must be rily imply it; but it is pleasant murderer and a perjured villain.

when speaking of this despot, forgetful of elical tearful entreaties to receive despots umon, or of the wish of a leading d smongst us to speak 'tenderly' as they do not enjoin us not to speak the is I think it wrong to speak it, as they ove, I prefer the language of truth and that which loses all distinctness in the

narmed in this bad man's course how otism wars against knowledge and free Like the other and older despotisms on ent, the press is momentarily pu ose who have been fighting, under the e Republic, for dishonest, factious purposes be learning the policy of honesty, for they an unscrupulous knave. It is not in th things that such a wretch should die a nat-

shope that the misery and ruin of a great na gh the instrumentality of the military, wil the eves of the Americans to the danger g army. The minds of many Englishmer been open to this danger, but then we have rough we have a much lauled practice of applies for one year only, the practice nd is often made even before the estimate . This is because the supply is paid who hold nearly all the places of profit is navy, ordnance, customs, excise and the ad the majority of the representatives in the who are voting their own salaries. Beware mand mistake in our management!

aragraphs in many of the papers stating

na and Russia have promised 'my uncle' This is not improbable, for the Holy when they got rid of 'my uncle,' parcelled ope so as to have it among-t themselves; and ald become an instrument in their hands ok out the behests of those despots whose counhad so completely overrun. It will become a blirs. Assuredly, if France should succumb despots, England will be driven to invoke America to aid her to stand under her naebt. That debt, and her weakness in Ireland speak trumpet-tongued against the class govern by have borne sway in England. ot possible that this usurpation can b

so as to become dynastic, though there sons to fear that it may lead to a general war ope, and the question will be, shall despotic or

his manifest that the priests are with him, and that the despots of the European continent are also im. The priests have avowed this, and the as given them back the Pantheon, which in been dedicated to St. Genevieve. The Pope the Cardinals have received the news with joy. eare, as you will see by the 'Leader' newsna per, which I shall post to you with this, many cirmatances justifying the suspicion of a conspiracy een the despots, the priests, and this Louis Bona pute, to unite against Liberty; and, if so, Great Britma will, I fear, have to bear up against the assaults

et us mark in this ready support of the priests to erjured man, the utter hostility to religion and with which the clergy ever show whenever a nationmisis develops its influences which operate of hem. Perjury does not induce their condemnation the perjuter, though he climbs upwards through blood of his and their countrymen; but they tely rally round the criminal, and they adthe their dupes to vote for him as their chief, and sey appland and support his treachery themselves. Christianity or creed with them? They have, you ser, reasons for keeping their flocks ignorant, for they evald not otherwise possibly maintain their ascenany, and sheer the people, and rule them for ill, as

Contrast the state of Italy, of France, of Austria, Russia, of Spain, of Portugal, and of South Ameras to religious knowledge at this time, and find, it is be possible, a redeeming trait, or a noble, genehas appration, by any body of priests. You cannot, may find, now and then, an effort in relation to some shadowy difference of creed, but no high and prerous effort for the liberties of man, or for his atal elevation, separate from creed. Their fraud is, to make men believe the priest has power to endorse their draits on a supposed bank in the future worldtrowing that notice of their dishonor will not be givere. Assuredly, every drait drawn by attorney will be dishonored. The creed which supposes man Ragid approach God and seek pardon through a st, that is, by and because of a creed, is radically virious. If his conduct will not turn the scale in his aros, his creed and his attorney will not help him.

But, to return to Louis Napoleon. This union of his with the Jesuits, and through them with Rome and the oppression of Italy, involves the great probaady of a war with England, for the traitor will not know what to do with his army. He dare not disband them, and he must employ them in the trade of demetion and demoralization, to which the existing bands have been bred in Africa.

The object of the war will be, the principle of deslotism, or of republicanism or constitutional governmt; and your government will, I hope, see that, as a people, you are largely, if not more largely interested in it than we are in Great Britain. True, you will but he so directly in contact with the actors, and the destruction and misery that may result; but its consequences must fall on you mediately, if not immedithey. Whatever now destroys the world's trade, de-Stroys American interests, and capital, and progress, and will open up wars with other parts of the world

up large naval establishments to protect her people and her trade.

America and England united may emancipate Eu

ams and others, -- wisely, in their day and generation warned you against interfering in the European wars induced by the first French Revolution-and the eaching was wise, for you were then in your infancy, and your mission to aid progress beyond your own continent was not given to you, for you were not grown as a nation, were not developed and disciplin a people, and had not had time to mature and to love your system of government for its own sakebut the infancy of the nation having passed into lusty youth and sturdy manhood, the duties of manhood re due from a nation, and its mission to serve the world is cast upon it, and the power to aid implies the

When nations have arrived, by the possession knowledge, to the enjoyment of freedom, their mission is to extend the liberty they enjoy, and their duty then is to interpose, upon great and fitting occasions, t support justice; and they may and ought then to take the duty for granted, and to raise only the question of duty and fitness upon the particular occa-

EDWARD SEARCH. Yours.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO ABOLI-TIONISTS.

FRIEND GARRISON

I saw an article, a few weeks ago, in your paper from the pen of Mr. Trask, on the deleterious effects of the use of tobacco upon the human system; fact that most persons are not ready to acknowledge But, suppose this weed is not injurious to the human system, every one will admit that it is a very dirty nd troublesome habit, and would be still more troublesome, if they were to use it in a manner so as to be less obnoxious to those who view it rather as a nuisance than otherwise; for it seems to me that if obacco chewers were obliged to swab and clear up all their spittle after themselves, especially in the public halls used for public meetings, they would oon learn that a spit-box is just as necessary an ap pendage to the human system as is the tobacco-b nd by the use of it they would relieve some of their neighbors from a very offensive and loathsome task.

Again, most tobacco-chewers keep their mouth so full of the juice as to be unable to enter into a spirited conversation with another, without spattering more or less of the juice into the face of his opponent, not unfrequently causing very unpleasant sensations of the stomach and eyes, bringing tears; and no doubt the chewer, (when talking on scrious subjects,) oftentimes mistakes these tears as the effect of his conversation on the mind; all of which is extremely unpleasant to the man or woman who does not use toeco, and the more so, when an emetic is not really needed, or washing conveniences are not at hand. Smoking, also, is somewhat troublesome. Besides, the scent of the clothes and breath of those who smoke are very offensive to those whom they fall in company with, who do not make use of this weed.

The use of snuff, too, especially by the female sex, is equally objectionable, and all the more so to those who prefer to have their food rather lightly seasoned or spiced.

Again, the cost of this weed, in the various ways in Again, the cost of this weed, in the various ways in which it is used by our friends, is no small item of expense. I saw a young man, a few days since, who told me that it cost him three York shillings a week, on an average, for tobacco. This may be more than Houston, Ritchie, and Blair, a large number of disan average, for tobacco. This may be more than an average cost to those who use it. But suppose there are two thousand subscribers to the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard in New England, and that there are only three anti-slavery men to each subscriber, making six thousand in all and the analysis of control of the color was removed, there was any amount of enthusiasm manifested. one half of that number use tobacco, and that it costs each one of them five dollars a year, making a sum of d fifteen thousand dollars per annum lost, and worse than lost, not only to the persons who use it, but to the entire world, when it might, and, may I not say, ought, to be used, to advance the cause of the oppressed millions of our country. Will the abolitionsts of New England consider the fact, that they are saying a greater tax for the use of this obnoxious weed, to gratify an unnatural appetite, than they are paying into the anti-slavery treasury, to deliver our Union, temporarily sojourning in Washington, called paying into the anti-slavery treasury, to deliver our degraded and crushed brothers and sisters out of the hands of the oppressor; and do you not think you of a support of Kossuth's policy. Chancellor Wal ight act a wiser part, by denying yourselves of to- worth, of New York, presented the resolut bacco chewing, smoking and souffing, so that when you come, or send up your representatives to our State or New England Convention, instead of paying one dollar each into the treasury, you might, with equal ease, pay five or ten, thereby increasing the

Burlington Flats, Otsego county, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: By the advertisement of the next term in your last eek's paper, it will be seen that the pupils are to receive a complete and thorough professional training. The knowledge is not, however, to be confined to those who are to enter the profession; any lady can cure a ticket to the lectures of any one or more of the Professors. In this way, the female portion of the

small class has graduated from a college of their

The Philadelphia Sun of the 31st ultimo, speaking of the Female Medical College of that city, says :-The first annual commencement of this Institution took place vesterday, at the Musical Fund Hall. The audience was large, about one third being ladies. The platform was occupied by the officers and patrons and patronesses of the Institution, together with the pupils of the College. The graduating class (eight in number) were seated upon a front settee, to the left of the Speaker's stand. Their names were called by Professor Moseley, the Dean, when the President, William J. Mullen, conferred upon them severally the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The valedictory was given by Professor Longshore, and was an exceedingfine address. The religious services were conducted by Rev. A. D. Gillett and Rev. Thomas Brainerd BOSTON. D. D.

Opposition to Colonization .- Some of the colored citizens of New York city, taking offence at the recommendation of Gov. Hunt in his message, that a appropriation of State funds be set apart in aid of the Colonization scheme, have issued a call for a State to which she trades,—and where is it now that she Convention at Albany, 20th inst., 'To protest against does not exchange?—without the necessity of keeping proposal to mal-appropriate State funds."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia N. American. KOSSUTH'S VISIT TO HENRY CLAY.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1852. America and England united may emancipate Europea. Suppose the whole European continent to be successful in crippling or subduing England, the Americans will have to do the whole work themselves, for they and their Republic are now the greatest thorn in the fiesh to the despots of the old world, and will become the great centre of evil in their minds.

Whilat your fathers,—Washington, Jefferson, Adams and others,—wisely, in their day and generation, sor of the only existing republic, the example of sors of the only existing republic, the examp man's capacity for self-government, it was the of the American people to encourage human progress and prosperity on this continent, which might be de-stroyed by foreign wars, involving in their fall all hopes of free institutions. These were, he said, the sentiments of a dying man who had struggled for

Kossuth replied. He did not combat Mr. Clay's positions, but confined himself to the prospects of Hungary and the situation of ance, believing that the events in the latter country would terminate in a

civil war, and, perhaps, in a general revolution.

At parting, Mr. Clay rose and bade Kossuth farewell for ever, wishing him a God-speed for Hungarian independence, as the reward of the noble efforts of her people. Kossuth responded with emotion, saying that he would pray God daily for Mr. Clay's research to bookle and usefulness. Both were deeply toration to health and usefulness. Both were deeply moved, and the scene was touching and solemn. Mr. Clay was very favorably impressed with Kos-suth, as regarded mind and manner. Only four spec-

tors were present. Mr. Clay will yet speak or write his opinions o this important subject. The effort of receiving Kos suth has exhausted him somewhat. In other respects

U. S. House of Representatives - Monday, Jan. 12.-Mr. Stanley asked leave to offer a resolution:-Whereas, In consequence of the suffering amount

the exiled Hungarians, many are believed to be langer of dying of starvation and the inclemency the weather; therefore, langer of dying of starvation and the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to inquire into the truth of said information, and if it appear to be true, he be authorized to take steps to relieve their sufferings undollars. homes can be provided, and that _____ dollars appropriated for this purpose out of the Treasury. Objection was made, and he moved a suspension of

Mr. Preston King. 'Did the gentleman vote for Mr. Stanley. 'This is for exiles, and not for hum

aggery Governors. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow the solution to be introduced—Yeas 46, Nays 126.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th, 1852. U. S. House of Representatives.—In the House, this lay being appointed for the reception of Kossuth, at o'clock, the galleries became densely crowded, and, n motion, the ladies were admitted within the bar

had the arm of Mr. Carter, and having approached to the area, Mr. Carter said, the members rising— Mr. Speaker, - I have the honor, on the part of the mmittee, to present Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives.

Kossuth's reply was as follows-

Sir,-It is a remarkable fact in the history of man kind, that, though all past honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success the legislative authorities of this great republic be stow the highest honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but en-gaged in a just cause. This is a triumph of republi-can principle, and, sir, I thank, in my own and my country's name, the House of Representatives of Kossuth was then conducted to a seat in front

ne Clerk's desk.
The House then adjourned, to give the members a portunity to pay their respects to Kossuth, which as done in a most hearty manner.

er, making six thousand in all; and then allow that of enthusiasm manifested.

The first toast was 'Washington;' the second ent of the United States;' the third, 'An-

rew Jackson.'
Francis P. Blair read an address to Kossuth, con cluding with the sentiment— The Exiles of Europe Liberty and Louis Kossuth! Liberty and Louis Kossuth!'
Kossuth responded. His speech was received with great enthusiasm, and frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause, especially when sentiments suggestive of intervention on behalf of liberty were intimated.

equal case, pay five or ten, thereby increasing the annual contribution not less than fifteen thousand dollars, thus giving the cause an impetus that you could not give to it in any other way? By so doing, you would prove yourselves far more consistent, as abolitionists, and far more wholesome and healthful in your moral influence upon the world at large.

LEWIS FORD.

LEWIS FORD.

Lewis formal the district. He took decided ground in favor of intervention for non-intervention.

Kossuth, in his reply, said that he interpreted the non-action of the authorities of the District differently. He did not believe that they were influenced by Russia, but attributed their silence to the lact that it was not proper for the citizens of a city, where the legislators of a nation were assembled, to act in any way which might be construed as outside or street. however, received from a large number of the citizens

demonstrations of respect and sympathy.

Judge Reed, of Ohio, responded, pledging, in behalf of himself and the citizens of his State, substantial aid to the cause of Hungary.

The resolutions and address were ordered to be

nublished. Several hundred were present, including large number of ladies, who were introduced to cossuth. BALTIMORE, Jan. 12 .- The Maryland House of Rev resentatives passed resolutions welcoming Kossutto the State capital, but repudiating the doctrine of intervention for non-intervention. The Governor's

Message was sent to both Houses to-day. Annapolis, Jan. 12th .- Kossuth left Washingto

Annapolis, Jan. 12th.—Kossuth left Washington the community, and, consequently, the public generally, will experience the benefits of the institution. And thus it may be hoped that ere long the tide of quackery and physical degeneracy will turn, and Hygeia appear again to receive the benedictions of joyous worshippers.

The idea of Female Doctors is fast becoming familiar to the public mind. It is but a little time since the fact that a lady in our country obtained the degree of Medicine Doctor afforded a curious paragraph for the press throughout the Union; but recently a small class has graduated from a college of their

Annapolis .- Kossuth was waited upon at the Governor's mansion, Monday morning, by the pupils of the Naval School, to whom he made a few encouraging At 12 1-2 o'clock, Kossuth and suite, together with

At 12 1-2 october, Rossall and seep, olgenter whithe ladies, were conducted to the State House by the Governor and his aids. At the door of the Senate Chamber, they were met by the Committee of Reception on the part of that body. The Chairman, Mr. Doane, briefly welcomed him to the ancient Hall, and ossuth was then conducted to the platform, or tri-ine, where he addressed the Senate in a short eech, in which he referred, with admirable effect speech, in which he retreet, who admirate eners to the participles there avowed, and their glorious results. Immediately after he had concluded, the Senare adjourned, and Kossuth was introduced to the members of nat body, and the large audience of ladies who were in attendance. He was then conducted to the hall of the House of Delegates, by the Committee on the part of that body, who introduced him to the Speaker as Gov. Kossuth. The Speaker welcomed him warmly s the illustrious leader of a people who struggled for independence and the rights of man, who had wor

independence and the rights of man, who had won the admiration of the world.

Kossuth's reply was brief, but to the point. He referred to the days of the Revolution, its trials and results, and especially to the aid afforded by France and Lafayette, whose portrait hangs upon the wall. The presence of that picture indicates what the nations of Europe expected of America, viz: some private assistance, and the assurance of fair play, that was all. In conclusion, he alluded again to the deeds of the Revolution, and expressed the conviction that

these halls would be sacred to the vindication of those

The House took a recess of half an hour, and the guest was introduced to the members individua after which, he returned to the Executive Mansi

suth will accompany the Committees to Harrisburg to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

Kossuth to visit that State. Kossuth briefly replied, and intimated that he would accept the invitation should he remain in the country long enough. invitation to visit Auburn and Syracuse, states that he cannot accept it until he visits Boston.

Adults to the House, the following resolu-tions were introduced, by leave, and referred to a se-

Resolved, That the sympathics of Maine are with

Resolved, That the sympathies of Maine are with the oppressed, in whatever land they suffer. Resolved, That in Louis Kossuth we recognize a distinguished representative of freedom and constitutional liberry; and that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to extend to him a cordial invitation to visit the capital of this State.

Resolved, That we tender to Louis Kossuth the assurance that we entertain a sincere sympathy for the wrongs of Hungary, and a deep detestation of the despotic tyranny of Austria, and the unwarrantable intervention of Russia.

despotic tyranny of Austria, and the unwarrantable intervention of Russia. Resolved, That we carnestly desire that the Gen-

Rhode Island .- In the Senate of Rhode Island, last Rhode Island.—In the Senate of Khode Island, last week, the L'outenant Governor presented a series of resolutions extremely complimentary to M. Kossuth, his principles and his services, expressing strong sympathy with Hungary, and inviting Kossuth to visit Rhode Island as the guest of the State during the present session of the Legislature. The resolutions were ordered to a second reading.

A Voice from Indiana !- A Kossuth meeting has en recently held by the citi ens of Brockville, in Indiana, when the most enthusiastic demonstration were made in favor of Kossuth and his mission. Res olutions were passed, denouncing the interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, as 'a great violation of international equity, declaring it the duty of our own Republic to throw the full weight of its great moral influence in behalf of every struggle for freemoral influence in behalf of every struggle for free-dom, in whatever clime, and render to its aspirants every efficient "aid and comfort," not incompatible with the dignity of our position, nor in violation of international law and the examples and admonitions of our illustrious fathers," and calling upon the Gov-ernment of the United States to publicly proclaim, "that interposition on the part of one independent nation with the domestic affairs of another," is a gross violation of the law of nations—incompatible with public justice, and will be so recognized by us.

It is not probable that a visit of Kossuth to that re-gion will tend to diminish the enthusiasm in favor

gion will tend to diminish the enthusiasm in favor of an armed intervention on the part of this govern-

Death of M. Kossuth's Mother .- Our Vienna Death of M. Kossuth's Mother.—Our Vienna cor-respondent, in a letter dated Dec. 20th, says, ! The Vienna Frenden Blatt, of to-day, states that Kossuth's mother died at Pesth on the 16th inst.—Boston Judge Jay, as an advocate for peace, of course

GENERAL COURT.

The annual session of the Legislature of this State commenced on Wednesday of last week, at the State House in Boston. Both branches were organized ry little delay. In the Senate, Hon, Henry Wilson was re-elected

President, and Francis H. Underwood, of Webster, was chosen Clerk. In the House, N. P. Banks, Jr., Esq., was re-elect-ed Speaker, and Lewis Josselyn, of Lynn, Clerk.

The principal business transacted by the Legislature was that of filling the vacancies in the Senate Board. The Coalition majority in the Convention of course ensured the success of their candidates. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected:— Essex-Albert Currier, Josiah Lovett, 2d, Henry Osgood, John B. Alley, and Edmund Kimball. Hampden-Calvin Torrey and Amasa Holcomb.

Berkshire-James T. Robinson folk-Henry Hobart, Edward L. Keyes, and Zenas French.

Bristol—Oliver Ames, Jr., Whig, was elected over
Nicholas Hathaway, Democrat. It is said that the
position of Mr. Hathaway was not satisfactory to the
Temperance Free Soilers.

The Senate now stands 28 Coalitionists to 12

The death of the member from Worthington, Col.

Wm. Ward, was announced by Mr. Hopkins, of Northampton. Col. Ward would have been the se-nior member of the House. Mr. Knowlton, from the Committee appointed to

examine the returns of votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, submitted his report, as follows:— Whole number of votes for Governor," Necessary to a choice, Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has 64,279 George S. Boutwell, of Groton, 43.732 John G. Palirey, of Cambridge, Francis Cogswell, of Bedford, All others, Whole number for Lieutenant Governor.

pessary to a choice,
George Grennell, of Greenfield, has
George Grennell, of Bernardston,
A. Masa Walker, of No. Brookfield,
28,246 Caleb Stetson, of Medford, 130 Several discrepancies were found in the various

returns, which, however, would not vary the result.

The report was ordered to be printed. In the Senate, a resolve from the House, concern ing Louis Kossuth, came up, and was passed to be engrossed, under a suspension of the rules.

In the House, the following resolve, introduced by Mr. Hopkins, of Northampton. was read three times, under a suspension of the rules, ordered to be engrossed and sent up to the Senate, where it was concurred in, as above. It reads as follows:—

'Resolve concerning Louis Kossuth. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be authorised and empowered, in the name and in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, to invite Louis Kossuth to visit this capital during the present session of the Le-

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the election of Gover nor and Lieutenant Governor came up, and resulted as follows :-

Whole number of votes for Governor, Necessary to a choice,

George S. Boutwell had

Robert C. Winthrop,

And George S. Boutwell, of Groton, was declared elected Governor for the ensuing political year. Whole number of votes for Lieut. Governor, 32

Necessary to a choice,
H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston, had 25
George Grennell, of Greenfield,
And Mr. Cushman was declared elected. On Wednesday, eight members of the Executiv Council were chosen—coalitionists. One vacancy.

From the N. Y. Tribune. KIDNAPPING CASE, AND SUPPOSED MUR-DER.

guest was introduced to the members individually, after which, he returned to the Executive Mansion, whence, after dinner, he proceeded on board the steamer Champion for Baltimore, where he arrived at 7 o'clock.

Baltimore, Jan. 13th.

The Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, accompanied by large numbers of citizens of Harrisburg, appointed to wait upon Kossuth, arrived in this city this evening. Col. Ingals Mathies, Senate reporter, is of the party. The Committee were received at the R. R. Depot by Mayor Jerome, and who is known to be a free girl. The kidnappers drove up to the house in a wagon, when the girl came to the door, and, as she was passing out, McCreary, without pretending to show any authority for the act, took hold of her and forced her into the vehicle. She was then bound, and they drove off at a rapid rate.

The alarm was given, and pursuit made by the

morrow, at 9 o'clock.

Washington out of a contingent fund, that was set aside for another purpose, but which was not the Senate to-day.

The expenses of Kossuth and suite are said to be five handed dollars a day.

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Miller, with some half dozen of his neighbors, followed McCreary and the girl on the next day, and eventually found her in the city of Baltimore, where a charge of kidapping was preferred against McCreary by Mr. Miller, and he was bound over for a hearing. On Thursday, the party from Chester county, Mr. Miller with them, started on their return home in the cars. McCreary was also in the cars, coming homeward. At Perryslle, where they left the cars, it was found that Mr. Miller not arriving at home on Friday, his friends started after him, and found him hanging to a tree, dead—giving grounds for strong suspicions bury. He is to be here on the 16th, and great city the had been my dered.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9th.—Letters have been received from Kossuth accepting an invitation to visit Pittsburg. He is to be here on the 16th, and great civic and military preparations are making to receive him.

Example Common Council, the time of his visit to be hereafter announced.

**A delegation from Vermont called, and invited to wisit that State. Kossuth briefly replied, he has been charged with being concerned in a number of cases of kidnapping in this county. We learn that a requisition will be forwarded to the Governor of Maryland, by Gov. Johnston, demanding the surrender of McCreary, to have him brought to Pennsylvania, and tried for the offence with which he is charged. A requisition for his arrest was sometime since forwarded to Gov. Lowe, but he would not give him up.

The cause of Mr. Miller's death is yet a mystery Kossuth's Visit to Boston.—Kossuth, in reply to an nitration to visit Auburn and Syracuse, states that cannot accept it until he visits Boston.

Maine Legislature.—The Legislature of Maine met

Maine Legislature of Maine met cently filled the post of Assessor and Collector, and other public positions, in his own township. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood. The girl kidnapped was free beyond a doubt.

McCreary had two assistants to aid him in carry ing off the girl. McCreary will have a hearing on Vednesday.

Yesterday and to-day a number of persons left the vicinity of the deceased for Baltimore, to investigate

the matter.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12 .- At the trial of McCreary to lay, on the charge of kidnapping, William Merrith, young man from Pennsylvanin, swore positively that Miller, who committed suicide, acknowledged to Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the Gen-eral Government of the United States may exert an influence, in some wise and proper manner, against all such intervention in future.

There is no reason to doubt that this is ured testimony, obtained to cover up a case of double atrocity--kidnapping and murder-and both perpetrated with impunity. Let Kossuth now add to his glorification of this 'free' nation!

Here is another illustration, for Kossuth, of the ersonal safety and freedom enjoyed under our 'gloous star-spangled banner ' !

Cook of a Boston Vessel arrested at Charlest Slave!—The Charleston Evening News of the 3d inst. says: 'A negro man named John Breese, a cook on says: 'A negro man named John Breese, a cook on board the brig Corinth, Capt. Chase, from Boston, was arrested as a runaway slave on Monday, the 27th ult., by officers Dusenberry and Blewit. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Magistrate Gyles, upon the affidavit of one Smith, a seaman on board the said vessel, who deposed that the negro John was a slave of Joseph Brown, of Smyrna, Del., and that he knew him as such in the said city. He has been committed him as such in the said city. He has been committed to juil, where he may be identified by his master when heard from, should the statements in the affidavit

Letter of Judge Jay on the Kossuth Excitement.—A letter from Hon. Wm. Jay, of New York, to the Secretary of the American Peace Society, resident in Boston, on the subject of the military enthusiasm which has been excited in this country by the visit of Kossuth, is published by the Boston Traveller. Kostation of Kossuth, is published by the Boston Traveller. Kostations of Kossuth, is published by the Boston Traveller.

naintains that the spirit of the gospel will not justify is in letting loose the bloodhounds of war, for the ourpose of conferring upon a distant people certain solitical institutions, which, when obtained, are by no means sure to prove a blessing to them. He argues that the sword is emphatically the foe of liberty; and that passive resistance and peaceful agitation are the only reliable agencies for acquiring free insti-

elegraph has already stated that Gov. Johnston ve ped the act generally known as the 'Obstruction fill, which was passed by the Pennsylvania Legisla-ture to repeal the law prohibiting the use of the pris-ons in that State as places of detention for fugitive slaves. The veto message is based solely on the ground that it would be useless to repeal the law, because the United States Supreme Court has decided that all State legislation on the subject of reclaiming fugitive slaves is unconstitutional.

inderstand that a considerable emigration of slave owners with their slaves is going forward to California from Notrh Carolina, who are versed in the bus ess of gold-digging. A party of twenty-three North Carolinians arrived here yesterday, in the cars, with twenty-nine slaves, who are about to take passage in the Isabel for Havana, proposing to take the overland route.—Charleston News, Jan. 6th.

Boston, at the Tremont Temple, on the 21st of January. A procession will be formed, with petitions in favor of the Maine law, properly disposed, when the whole body will proceed to the State House, where formal presentation will be made to the Legisla-

Savery was to be entirely abolished in the republic of New Grenada, on the 1st inst.

Arnold Porter, of Lebanon, N. H., fell dead in the Town Hall, on Thursday of last week, while istening to a temperance address from Rev. John 136.155 Pierpont. Indiana .- In the Senate, on the 30th ult., the bil

for the exclusion of negroes and mulattees was re-ferred to a select committee, with instructions to amend by substituting more rigorous provisions. Man Frozen .- Mr. Joseph Barrett, of Gravesend,

Lynn, aged nearly 70 years, was frozen to death on Wednesday night of last week, in attempting to walk home from Salem. During the year 1851, property to the value of \$730,537, seventy-nine lives, five steamers, three propellers, and thirty-seven sail vessels, were totally lost on the lakes.

Ezplosion of the Steamer Magnolia—Great Loss of Life.—The boiler of the steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNelly, exploded at St. Simon's Island, on Friday atternoon. Capt. McNelly, Thomas Condy, and eleven others persons belonging to the boat, were killed. John Austin, engineer, belonging to New York, and ten other persons, were more or less injured. All of the passengers were saved. The whole of the forward part of the boat was blown off, and sunk in ten min-

Storm and Loss of Life .- A tornado occurred in Noxubee Co., Miss., on the 27th ult., which destroyed crops and Jwellings. The residence of Dr. Poidexter was torn to fragments, and four persons, one of whom was Dr. P's wife, were instantly killed. A daughter was so severely wounded that her life is despaired of, and the Doctor had a leg broken.

to A tremendous atorm of wind occurred at Baton Rouge on the 30th ult. Several houses in the neighborhood were prostrated. The sugar house of Dr. Perkins was destroyed, and ten negroes killed.

Population of New Orleans.—By the United States Census of 1850, the total population of New Orleans is 116,497 souls, of which number 17,009 are slaves.

Amory Hall still receives the flood tide of visitors attracted by the great historical progressive tab-leaux of the 'Crystal Palace and World's Pair.' This superb work of art leaves Boston very soon, and consequently is exhibited twice daily, at 3 and 7. P. M.

INFORMATION WANTED

Mr. JOSHUA F. JOSSELYN, of Pembroke, Mass, left, the 21st day of July, for the White Mountains, and has not been heard from since. He being out of health, and his relatives expecting him to return in a few weeks, they feel anxious for him. He is in his 32d year, if living, has dark brown hair, dark eyes, and is rather short in stature; his under front teeth were very much crowded. He wore away a black suit of clothes, a black satin vest, single-breasted, and buttoned up high in the neck. If any one can and buttoned up high in the neck. If any one can give information of his whereabouts, or, if he should be living, and see this, if he or any one will write to OTIS P. JOSELTN, Pembroke, Mass., it would deeply oblige his relatives.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.

The next term will commence Feb. 16, 1852, and The next term will commence Feb. 16, 1852, and continue four months. Professors, (the four first named are from the Philadelphia Female Medical College,) N. R. Moseley, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; J. S. Longshore, M. D., Obsettrics and Diseases of Women and Children; M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Abraham Livezey, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolle, M. D., Chemistry; Hannah E. Longshore, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. rah E. Longshore, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees—Matriculation, \$5; to each of the six Professors, \$10; Dissecting fee, \$5.

TIMOTHY GILBERT, President.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secr'y, 17 Cornhill, Be

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, (Hampden Co.) Saturday Evening and Sunday, Jan. 17 and 18. This Convention wil be attended by Parker Pills-ury, Lewis Ford, and Lucy Stone, on behalf of the

CONCORD.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will attend meetings in Concord, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 18, afternoon and evening.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. Loring Moody will lecture on Anti-Slavery and the Higher Law, in Holliston, Ashland, Friday,

Sunday, Wednesday, Feltonville. 21. 22. Berlin, Thursday, Friends in the above places are earnestly request-ed to make all needful arrangements.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM. An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

Erewster, Thursday & Friday evenings, Jan. 15 & 16. Harwich, (again,) Saturday evening and Sunday,
So. Dennis,
No. Dennis,
East Dennis,
Tuesday evening,
Wednesday "
Thursday "

21.

Subsequent meetings, up to Monday, Jan. 26, to be arranged hereafter. DANIEL S. WHITNEY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in BERLIN, (Worcester Co.) on Sunday, Jan. 18. Also, in WEST BOYLSTON, on Sunday, Jan. 25.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The State Temperance Committee respectfully request those who have charge of the Mainr Law Pretitions to forward them to their office, No. 9 State street, on or before Saturday, Jan. 17.

They also invite the attendance of all friends of the movement at the Mass. Temperance Convention, to be held at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that there will be a general reduction of fares on the railroads, and there is reason to anticipate a meeting of no ordinary interest. A procession will be formed from the above building, and will proceed to the State House with the Petitions.

EDWARD OTHEMAN. Chairman.

EDWARD OTHEMAN, Chairman.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS. A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is de-strous of obtaining writing, which may afford her re-muneration. By addressing Mrs. B., Liberator office, further particulars may be known.

MARRIED—In this city, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, by Rev. Theodore Parker, Mr. Henny James Prestiss to Miss Martha, daughter of the late Obadian Dickinson, Esq., of Northfield, Mass.

DIED-At Newburyport, Rev. Hervey Wilbur, At Utica, N. Y., Rev. Oliver Wetmore, 77, a na

THE CRYSTAL PALACE! FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY! XHIBITION daily, at Amory Hall, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. No half price tickets.
Bird's Eye View of the Crystal Palace and the
West End of Lordon. The Grand Opening by
Queen Victoria and the British Court. Superb View
of the whole Nava. of the whole Nave. The Nave in all its parts. The American Division. The whole Transpet. The Agricultural Court, with McCormick's famous American Reaper. The Yacht America in her celebrated trimpul of Courses umph off Cowes.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE. E. A. BRACKETT'S

January 16.

MARBLE GROUP of the 'Shipporecked Mother and Child,' is now open on exhibition at No. 1, Amory Hall, from 9, A. M., till 9, P. M. Admission, Jan. 16. 25 cents.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

THIS day published, 'SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,'
416 pages, duodecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; -416 pages, duodecimo. Price-In cloth, extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLCUT,

On my brethren! I have told
Most BITER TRUTH, but without blitterness.
Nor deem my zeal or factious or mis-timed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look
At thielr own vices. — COLERIDGE.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership here-tofore existing, under the firm of Smith, Ober & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the senior partner, Thomas Smith, having retired from the firm, and sold all his interest to his co-partners,

who will settle all demands. THOMAS SMITH.

The business of the old firm will be continued at the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by Morey & Ober, where will be found a large assortment of Bri-tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers of the old firm and others are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852.

> JOHN CURTIS & CO., TAILORS,

No. 6 Ann Street, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made CLOTHING. JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS.

Miss H. Martineau's New Book! LETTERS

ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT, basd By HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. AMERINSON

First American edition, just published und for sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington street, oston, up stairs, 4th story.
August 29 istf



At the Pilgrim Pestival, at Plymouth, Dec. 22d, Allen C. Spooner, Esq., of Boston, replied to the sentiment of 'The faith of the Pilgrims,' concluding

But, Sir, the Puritans were not alone remarkable for their faith in God. They had a very persistent and consistent faith in another personage, whose name delicacy forbids me to mention. But, in anticipation deficacy foroids me to mention. But, in anticipation of the exigencies of this occasion. I have prepared a few doggerel rhymes, which I propose to inflict upon the good nature of the company. Mr. Spooner then read the following lines:—

THE FAITH OF THE PURITANS.

The Pilgrims were a hard, flint-visaged race-Where'er they set their foot, they meant to stand With God and Christ they conversed, face to face-Trusted them on the ocean and the land.

But yet their only faith was not in God, or yet from him their only dread of evil; While seas they crossed, and savage forests trod, They kept a steadfast credence on the Devil.

When bright prosperity their skies illumed, They saw his tempting in the flattering light; When deep disaster all their hopes entombed, Twas he who shrouded them in deepest night.

He lurked in ambush at the festive board-He set the tempting viands as a foil-He stood beside them when the wine was poured-He watched amidst their cheer to share his spoil.

When storms their scanty harvests swept away, He did the deed, to test their faith in God-When sudden sickness took their friends away, 'Twas He who exercised the chastening rod. His blandishments in noontide's glare were spread,

His vigilance no darkest night could balk-From early birth, till numbered with the dead, His fell endeavors thronged their every walk. He was their foe; their stubborn, steadfast foe-

His machinations sought their constant harm; All his successes only wrought their woe-Active in all distresses was his arm. If children swallowed pins, 'twas his affair; If people strayed, they were by him misled;

If wrestling Elders lost their thread in prayer, Twas he who put confusion in their head. When fishing-bosts could not get round Beach Point 'Twas he the adverse winds and tides who bred-When Elder Brewster's toe got out of joint,

The blame came wholly on poor Satan's head, If codfish would not bite, his was the fault; If huckleberries failed, his hand was in it; If Standish's old horse got blind or halt, They saw his doings in it in a minute.

With him to combat was their stern behest-In court, in camp, in field, in church, at home-To buffle him was serving God the best-Who for their trial suffered him to roam

Nor God, nor man, nor righteousness, nor evil, Nor sun, nor star, nor day, nor night, nor morn, Were unto them more real than the devil, Who punctured them for aye with fleshy thorn.

Sternly and loftily they dured his might,-With every craftiness his plans outwitted: Trusting in God, and valiant for the right, Their ardent hate was never pretermitted.

This made the axis of the Pilgrim mind-This made them stubborn in their good old way-This made New England what even now we find-This made us all whate'er we are to-day.

Then to the Pilgrims be our praises given, Their trust in God, their hatred of all evil; Yet, though their precious souls now rest in Heaven Let us preserve their horror of the Devil.

A SONG OF LIBERTY.

BY THE REV. HUGH HUTTON, M. A. Go! tell us not of Greece and Rome! We look for freedom nearer home; Like them, Oppression's yoke we'll spurn, Nor act oppressors in our turn ; In British soil we plant the tree Of UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

To justice and religion true, We'll guard our rights-our neighbors' too: Where'er we hear a nation groan, Till kings and nations both shall see Their only strength is Liberty !

We claim the human race our kin. Whatever color tints the skin. Whatever creed their tribes profess, Whatever tongue may ask redress; We'll reach to all the hand that's free To lift them up to liberty !

We'll wast this truth o'er every wave-· Man ne'er was formed to be a slave : The heirs of an immortal mind For equal freedom were designed'-Till every land and every sea Resound the cry of liberty!

From the Boston Christian Register. KOSSUTH.

Illustrious man! who doth to Heaven appeal Against the tyrant's might, and tyrant's wrong : And as thine own thy country's wounds doth feel, Forget not in whose strength vain man is strong. Not in the mighty wind, that mountains shake, Not in the earthquake, nor ave ging fire But in the still, small voice Jehovah spake, Rebuking thus his warlike prophet's ire. 'Tis ours for Truth to suffer, and to speak; But not to fight, or warlike trumpet blow The strength of armies in her cause is weak, And Freedom finds in these her deadliest foe; For never can the Truth or Right prevail Till rust consume the sword and warrior's mail.

THE PISHERMEN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ALTON LOCKE.' Three fishers went sailing out into the West, Out into the West as the sun went down, Each thought of the woman that loved him the best And the children stood watching them out of the

town; For men must work, and women must weep, And there's little to earn, and many to keep, Though the harbor bar be moaning

Three wives set up in the light-house tower, And trimmed the lamps as the sun went down, And they looked at the squall, and they looked at th

And the rack came rolling up, ragged and brown : But men must work, and women must weep, Though storms be sudden, and waters deep, And the harbor bar be meaning.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands, They lay in the gleam as the sun went down, And the women are watching and wringing their

For those that will never come back to the town; For men must work, and women must weep, And the somer it's over, the sooner to sleep And good-bye to the bar and its mouning.

The Liberator.

REPLY TO A SERMON OF DANIEL POS-TER, OF CONCORD, MASS. Entitled, ' The Bible not an Inspired Book,' published in

the Liberator of Nov. 14, 1851. [CONCLUDED.]

wealth, 'for which the express and entire approval of think my meaning and intention cannot be misunde Baptist, acknowledged by Jesus, as we have seen, and duet of Jesus toward such persons and characters a and good as Confucius?

me say here, that I regard Moses with much rever- tained in the Old Testament? I think not. ence and love. I admit that he was one of the remarkable prophets of God, as Confucius was among questions, as follows :- Are truth and grace synonythe Chinese; (!!!) a burning and shining light, mous terms? Are they a law !- the law of Christ, a when judged in view of the darkness of his day.' distinguished from the law which came by Moses? Here we have it; a false historian, a liar, a mytholo- Doubted. If they are not synonymous terms, nor gist, a fanatic, a sectarian bigot, living in a dark dis- law, but denote different things from each other, tant age, denounced by Christ, by reason, and by and something different from law, what do they deconscience, yet much 'reverenced and loved' by his note? To what law does Paul refer-Rom. 7:7-O. Consistency! thou art a fewel of little less value wrong.] 'God forbid.' And again, he says, 'The than Piety, Wisdom and Prudence!

divine-[ah! how happens this?] In many others, you give it to us? it was dark, inhuman, barbarous and wicked. Please compare this with Christ's account of it in the Serand I am done, for this time and with this communibe set aside as untenable, before the world can be redeemed, and the brotherhood of heaven be establishslavery church' be established.

Again, he says- It seems to me folly or dishones-

writers no where enjoin the sublime duty of forgivethe first clause of this paragraph, I give a flat denial. The statement is false and libelious, not to say blas- here. phemous. To the last clause I reply, Christ had no law distinct from Moses-had he? Christ was a Reformer, not a Come-outer merely; two things, than which few things are more distinct. He was a prophet and expounder of THE LAW, (for God has but one moral law,) and not a legislator or promulgator of a new law. What in the Bible is called 'the law,' was the law or religion given to the Jews and the world through Moses. Christ, indeed, expounded it more clearly, increased its claims and penalties; but, unlike our modern would be reformers, he was no Antinomian; but our modern reformers, falsely so callsooth, they must be Antinomian, both in regard to God's and man's law, and can only submit to an imaginary law of Christ, which, when looked for, is not be found, except in their own disordered imaginaformers.

Next follows a lorg tirade of misrepresentation, vituperation and abuse of our Pilgrim Fathers. In the true spirit of a certain son of Noah, he has uncovered our fathers' nakedness, exaggerated their faults, fathers the whole upon the 'revengeful spirit' of the Mosaic law. I forbear quotations.

Next, our government and people are shown to be, them. in every soil respect, worthy of their fathers; and all is charged to poor Moses and his miserable institutions. Next, the law and poor Moses take the lash, for

the ordination of the Sabbath, or a day of rest. Next, the formula, ritual, or mode of worship, are introduced. So it seems he had hitherto, unwittingly, thought and spoke only of the moral law, as disand in relation to this and all which preceded it, he says—' My own conclusion is, that the forms of the Jewish Church were not appointed by infinite wisdom bear witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness, if not to that contained in the Old Tester witness.

the position which woman occupies under the law The law was given by Moses, and Jesus came not to given by Moses. Here he occupies a column, with abolish and destroy, but to fulfil, to magnify and make This, perhaps, is saying enough for my purpose.

stamp as what precedes the last quotation. This ser- God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, an mon-no, tirade-must be read, in order to be sufficiently abhorred and reprobated by all common sense and truth. Truly, an age must be enlightened, in- shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is no comversely, which could produce such a discourse, or procure its publication, with approbation, in a public of the scribe to him, in the following verses. Will journal!

But I wish to ask the Reverend Mr. Foster and his spiritual father, and their coadjutors, a few questions upon the texts on which the discourse was founded nd with that I will stop my criticism for now, though a volume would be composed, if I wrote all I wish to. Concerning the first text-John 18: 37-I wish to ask, was the Jesus here referred to 'Him of whom Moses in the law and prophets did write,' or was him whom Judas Iscariot kissed and betrayed? In Our attention is called to a brief examination of the other words, was it the Jesus of the Bible, or him o Mosaic code, the policy of the Hebrew Common- Paustus Socious, Dr. Priestly and Elias Hicks? I God is claimed. Nay, more; it is claimed that God stood. Question 2d. The text says ... ' For this cause himself edited this code, and ordained this policy, came I into the world.' Query-From whence did he through Moses, whom he used as an instrument in come? Did he have a pre-existence? When, is consummating a divine and heavenly work.' To what character, and under what circumstances, did he this I reply, there is more truth in this statement, exist, prior to A. M. 4000 or 40004? Question 3d. any paragraph of equal length in the sermon. What truth or truths did he come to bear witness to. Now for its truth or falsehood. The claim here re- if not to those which Moses and the prophets had ferred to was set up by Moses himself, who never written? Well, did he understand them as Messra seems to have lost sight of it for an hour, for forty Garrison, Foster & Co. do? If so, why did he not years. Was it true or false? The same claim was censure and condemn them, instead of blessing them continued by Joshua-by the judges and prophets altogether, as did Balaam, when employed by Balak from Moses to Malachi; was resumed by John the to curse Israel? How can you account for the conclaimed by all his apostles and their successors to this you represent Moses and the prophets to have been day. Query-Is this a 'lie' ?- a 'myth of the dark and such an institution as you say Moses's law was: Was Moses a madman, an impostor, a fool, a Was he ignorant of Moses and uninspired, or what liar, a false historian, a fanatic, a sectarian bigot, a siled him? You found out what made Paul talk so deceiver of the people in his own and all succeeding falsely and foolishly about woman, but what made ages, and yet worthy of 'reverence and love' -as great Jesus do as he did. you have not told us. Did not Jesus do as I aver he did? Did Jesus come to bear Mr. Foster's words in answer to this are- Let witness to any other or different truth than was con

Well, as to your second text, I wish to ask a fee reviewer-or, rather, most vile and profane slanderer. when he inquires, 'Is the law sin?' [or sinful. law is holy, the commandment holy, just and good. Our author proceeds-'In the organization of the Yet again-Rom. 3:31-'Do we [did Christ?] make Hebrew State, and the establishment of his code, void the law through faith? [Grace or truth.] God Moses claimed the sanction of God, legislated in the forbid. Yea, we establish [not abolish] the law. name of the Lord, and brought the phrase, " Thus Now, I ask, to what did the apostle refer in these saith the Lond," to confirm and fix in the public mind texts, if not to 'the law which came by Moses'?

and conscience each statute.' All this I admit, as Again, I ask, do you recognise the distinction above stated, and with its truth or falsehood stands commonly made between the moral and ceremonial or falls the religion of the Bible, and the characters law, or the common and statute law? If so, what for truth and veracity, not of Moses only, but of do you mean by these terms? How can one know Christ, his apostles, and all the prophets. Christiani- them apart, or which is moral and which is ceremoty is the religion of the Bible, of the Old Testament, nial? To which of them do the commandments of as verily as the New. Destroy this claim of Moses. Moses's law belong? Did Christ abolish and make and the foundation, the whole foundation and super- void all the rest, as well as the fourth commandment? structure of Christianity falls to the ground, as I think Is your 'polygamy,' which you charge upon Moses's I have abundantly proved. Well, what says Mr. law, to be found in the seventh commandment? If Foster? 'He legislated with human prejudices and not, where is it to be found? Now, nothing is clearer human frailties, in a dark age and for a besotted peo- to me than that the readers of the Liberator, in comple. His system was in many respects beautiful and mon with us all, need light upon the subject. Will

mon on the Mount, and in every part of the gospel. cation. I would first remark, that the word 'inspira-O shame, where is thy blush? O, where? Again, tion, as used in this connection, is one of the most our author says, in this same connection, 'This claim ambiguous words in use, and the thing or work it is in regard to Moses and all fallible men,' [and such, in used to denote is one of the most confused and perhis esteem, are all the prophets and apostles.] must plexed subjects in theology. The learned, pious and good among Christians in all ages, since the days of the apostles, have revered the Bible, including both ed.' That is, as I suppose, before Garrisonism, or the Testaments, as the Jews had before done the Old Testheology of the Liberator, can prevail, and the 'anti- tament. That 'all scriptures were given by the inspiration of God,' and that ' holy men of old spake and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost,' ty to claim for Moses, as many do, the full inspiration has been the belief of most Christians, both clergy of God's mind.' Answer-We have seen who has and laity. But to give a satisfactory explanation of done this, from Moses to Christ and St. John, inclu- the manner in which this was done, has been like sive, and from them to this time. I confess myself the great question of Philosophy, 'How comes man among the number, Mr. Foster and the Liberator to by his knowledge?'-unresolved and unanswered, even the contrary notwithstanding; and if the columns of to this day. A false Philosophy of Man, of Nature, the Liberator are opened, as my friend-or, rather, and of God, has occasioned all this darkness, difficulty our mutual friend-declares they will be, I will sanc- and confusion, in all schools and parties, and so long tify the Lord God in my heart, and be ready to give as the connection between Psychology and Ontology. reasons for the faith and hope that are in me, to the or between the subjective and objective worlds or heart's content of Mr. Foster, Mr. Garrison, and the departments of the world-or, in still other words Our author continues - Let us look at some of problem unresolved, so long, verily, will this darkbetween matter and spirit, soul and body, remains the wicked principles of the Mosaic code, for which ness continue. These mysteries can all be cleared the inspiration of God's mind is claimed without gos- up and made plain, but not by the means now in the pel or reason.' Again he says- 'The law which was hands of the so-called learned world. I will do it in given by Moses was based on sectarian principles. due time, if I can get a hearing. I shall not attempt [Here follows a tirade of specifications, worthy of it here, It shall suffice me here to prove the fact this theology and its author. Query-Will Mr. Gar-that the Bible is of God, as verily as any book is of rison republish, and vindicate its truthfulness, modes- an author. I mean to aver that the Bible, and espety and piety? Doubted.] Again- The law, as giv- cially the Old Testament, which is the subject now in en by Moses, enjoins retaliation; the Old Testament dispute, is of God, in the sense which I understand ness and love toward enemies. The revengeful spirit much less actually engaged in playing triffingly with of the Mosaic law, and the forgiving spirit of Christ's the word 'plenary.' I understand him to aver simlaw, are as opposite as Zenith is from Nadir.' To ply that the Bible is of Buman and not divine originis of man and not of God. I join issue with him

Now, that the Bible is of divine origin, of God, from God, and consequently true in its history, cor rect in its doctrines, binding in its laws, rational in its requirements-to be believed when it promises and to be feared when it threatens; that its prophe cies are true, and have been or will be fulfilled; that its record of miracles is true and reliable; that it is in all its teachings, true to nature and to fact : that it is exactly calculated to answer the professed end of its being, as all God's things in nature are; that it harmonises with the nature of things, is what I aver, ed, are so much in the spirit of anti-ism, that, forand what I understand Mr. Foster to deny, Now, all tion, viz :- Is it of Godt Are Paul and Peter to be credited? If the Bible be of God, then Christianity, technically so-called, stands. If not, Infidelity, prop tions. Well, that is so much the better for such reor attempt to prove, by the following facts and arguments, in addition to all I have before said :-

1. This claim is set up by Moses, the prophets and apostles, i. e., by all the so-called divine writers, and testified to upon their consciousness and conscience made no mention of palliating circumstances, or of Their characters to me are unimpeachable, their ter virtues and redeeming qualities, and very piously (') timony reasonable and undeniable, and I have n means to impeach them, or to answer or evade. I therefore submit. Others can do what seems good to

2. Their histories, statements, arguments, proofs, doctrines, laws, promises and threatenings, carry to me apodictical, internal evidence of their truth, sim

plicity and importance. 3. I understand Jesus, to whom all is referred by my opponent, as a witness and judge to confirm the nguished from the ceremonial. But he now shows claiming God as the author of the Bible, but also the ceremonial to be every whit as bad as the moral; dom, but were the result of human and finite wisdom tament, as above explained? He came not to originate the result of human and finite wisdom tament, as above explained? nate and promulgate new truth, but to bear wilness t In the next paragraph or subject of discussion, he the truth. I doubt not, if Pilate had paused a mo speaks thus- I wish now to call your attention to ment, this whole matter would have been explained. his usual accuracy, discrimination and modesty. it honorable. Hear what he said to the scribe, Mark 12:29-31- And Jesus answered him. The first of all But I can pursue this notice no further now. It the commandments is, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our must suffice to say, that all that follows is of the same God is one Lord, and thou shalt love the Lord thy with all thy strength. This is the first command ment. And the second is like, namely, this-Thou mandment greater than these.' See also the answe Mr. Foster please compare this scripture with his

sermon, and blush for his treatment of both Moses;

But I have said enough upon this point elsewhere. If not, I will do it in a future communication. I have one argument more, and I have done. It is as follows. The Bible exists, and therefore must have come from a rational, intelligent source. There are but five classes of rationals known to men or believed to exist, and the Bible must have come from one of these:-1, God; 2, angels; 3, good men; 4, bad men; 5, devils. Now, the question is, from which lows, be a useful member of society, worship God of these sources came the Bible? We will commence with all his mind and heart and strength, and love with the last mentioned-devils.

1. It is disputed whether there is any such being all this, and then told he is not fit for freedom! How or beings in existence. I shall dispute it, for the sake miserable is such a subterfuge! of argument, and demand proof. Now, if no devil is, the Bible cannot come from that source. But admit- man, admitting his inferiority, is slavery itself right ting again, for the argument's sake, that the devil Does Reason support it? Does that Declaration of exists, we have no evidence that he has power to which every American is so justly proud, that all produce such a work if he would, or could by any men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, means be persuaded to do it if he could. At least, I and so on, approve it? I think not. If it were just demand proof, before I assert that the Bible was of and holy, and a glorious institution, why such fea the devil. If it was, then Jesus, in sanctioning it as he about any thing being said against it? does, must be acknowledged to be what his enemies care to keep the slaves in ignorance? Why such said he was-Beelzebub, the prince of devils, or con- anxiety to prevent the circulation of the Bible? Why federate with them, the greatest of all deceivers. But such curtailing of hymns that breathe of freedom in this, even my opponents will not admit, for they think their poesy? Why such searching of vessels, who

-would they?

I answer, not under the attendant circumstances; for if it was of themselves merely, without inspiration, notorious to every one, that with the elements of they must have known it so to be; but they uniform- truth in the mind, no man can be a slave, that these ly declare that it was given them of God. Their tes- atrocities take place, that all of good is forbidden to timony is not a matter of opinion, but of fact, and is enter the most unholy of unholics. either true or false. If their testimony is false, they The laws that grow out of the institution of slaveare liars, and no prate about dark ages, superstition, ry ought at once to condemn it, for only out of the &c., can be permitted to apologize for their-not mis- lowest depths of evil could such awful libels on hutakes-but downright falsehoods. Well, a liar is a manity come forth. They are seldom put in execudishonest and wicked man of a high order; so they tion, I have often been told. But that only increases lose their character, and fall into the first and second my wonder, and adds to their shame; for if this is classes. Therefore, the Bible is not of good men.

strong on the assumption that angels are the origina- remain, to uphold this blessed institution, this burtors of the scriptures. Besides, how could angels lesque of religion, this shameless, degrading, and discommunicate with men, if Jehovah himself cannot? graceful institution. Again, if they could and did communicate it against But still, I suppose, it will be asserted that the the will of God, did they not also become sinners? slave is unfit for freedom, and the lash, the brand, They also lie, as well as the supposed good men, and the wholesale prostitution of woman's purest and hobecome devils, not Bible makers,

hoping that the extent of my communication will not equality, will own his worth, and his footing in the be an objection to its admission to your columns. race of progression will be safer and more certain for The sermon occupies seven columns; this cannot fill the sufferings of the past. three, as it seems to me. It is much longer than I Let us, who believe the negro to be as much a man would be glad to have it, but as short as I could as ourselves, show in our every act and deed how make it. If you are the lover of truth and free dis- much we reverence worth, wherever we find it, no cussion you profess to be, you will doubtless give it matter of what color, country or clime; let our phian insertion, and reply to it as you can or will.

'The mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me. Yours for truth and right, JOHN LORD. Portland, Me., Dec. 6, 1851.

ARE THEY FIT FOR PREEDOM?

put to abolitionists, and one, to my mind, that re- become hopeless, and grovel in despair and degradaquires but little consideration to answer. But there tion, lose our manliness, and become slaves of fear, s another most vital question that grows out of this and fitting tools for despots. —Is slavery a wholesome discipline to fit a man or The time for action is come. Let us show we be-woman for freedom? Let us look the question lieve and feel it by our endeavors to promote this straight in the face, and see, after duly weighing the most righteous cause. Onward, he our motto, Forpros and cons of the matter, what answer we can ward, our watchword, and the Truth will conquer.

the proposition is true-what then? We are gene- till the storm and wind shall only test its strength, rally kind to our horses and other cattle, and for a not destroy it. But our great effort must be to good reason-we want to get as much labor, and for what slavery and slaveholders will not do-educate is long a time as possible, out of them. Where is the negroes; and their influence on their suffering the man who is so brutish and so fallen as to whip brethren will be strong and mighty, for between them the dog that carefully tends his house, or the horse will arise a strong sympathetic feeling, which will that readily obeys his wishes? If there are any, unite them as one man; and if unity prevails with they are scarce indeed, compared with those who the race, freedom will spring from the strength kindly treat and take care of them; and should one thereof. who has human beings, however low and degraded, treat them worse than his horse or his dog? I think be so, although I am, or shall some day, be a citizen not. He should remember that he has those to deal of this land. But my interference is based on the gro is a man, as much as the white man himself, and dcclare for ourselves and for others our undeniable than his brother. Then, on what ground is the ne- from all and for all, in the name of Jesus of Nazigro unfitted for freedom? He bears the mark of reth; and while doing so, to fear neither shame nor too? Are not we the slaves of party, ambition, and mistakable firmness of manner that always carrie selfishness? Nay, even some of the most gigantic in- conviction of its being demanded in the certainty tellects are foremost among those who bear either that it will be granted. brand or a worse. But even supposing he does wear the imprint of his God's displeasure, shall we endea- than we should be willing to bear ourselves. We vor to add to his misery and shame? Shall we, who who would suffer any amount of privation and misery profess to be Christians, followers of the lowly Jesus rather than see those near and dear to us sold on the condemn, insult, degrade and shame our erring broth- its wrong, injustice, and shame, when done to others er? In God's name, No! It is our duty, and should and strive by every me as in our power to mitigate burden, to remove his load of shame. But by what that no institution of any kind can exist in the land code of reasoning we have arrived at the fact that he that is not founded in justice, and executed with does wear this mark, I have never been able to dis- mercy.

Another reason avowed is, that the colored man is of an inferior race. This seems to me the height of impudence and falsehood to arrogate. The race may never have produced as great men as ours, but does to determine the colored man is ours, but does to determine the colored man is of Hydropathy, or the 'water cure' for human discusses, Priessnitz, according to the latest advices from Europe, is dead. A letter says: Another reason avowed is, that the colored man is never have produced as great men as ours, but does that show inferiority? The world never produced them the chance to try their strength, give them the opportunity to prove their manhood, and see if they will come out from the trial with honor and dignity, or with shame and disgrace. If the latter, they are or with shame and disgrace. If the latter, they are warmly clad. Thus it is evident the extraordinary inferior; but if the former—and I hope, believe, nay, fearlessly assert, that it would be so—we must hide dropathic cure, which he had shown with regard to our heads in shame, and blush that we have so long and so shamelessly disregarded the laws of God and the day of his death, the 28th of November, his Christ, that all men are equal, of one flesh, made to weaker, and about five in the afternoon, he laid himdwell together in unity.

Again: How do we know that they are not fit for any thing? We have not tried them. I look around the world, and see men violating all law, both human and divine; and because they have white skins, they are fit for freedom. I hear in Europe—in England, more especially—that the laboring people, the producers of the nation's wealth, are not fit to exercise the elective franchise; but it does not prove the fact. Neither will the assertion, that because a man has a black skin he is unfit for freedom, prove the truth of the matter. But I believe that, even in his ignorance, he is fit for freedom, and for these reasons: he is fit for freedom, and for these reasons :-

He is a man, created in God's own image;-He is a citizen of the world, born of a woman, ought forth in trouble and pain;-

That his outward manifestations are in all respects. we color, like our own ;-

That he possesses a mind capable of everlasting

That he has affections, joys, sorrows, like unto us ;-And that, if he is free he will assert his manh educate himself, obey the laws, do good unto his felhis neighbor as himself. But in slavery he is denie

But, even waiving his equality with the white

such forbidding of certain papers, and many other 2. The same argument holds, and is as true of such minor details? I know not, unless it is so pure wicked men, as of their father the devil. They could that they fear to sully its purity by the awful truths not do it if they would, and would not if they could of the Bible, by the polluting influence of justice, mercy and truth. All things that shut out these ar 3. Could it come from or be the work of good men? base, bad, degraded, such as can only depress all

true, they are but little needed, and should be for 4. The same argument holds equally good and ever blotted out of the statutes. But .no, they must

liest feelings, the pandering to sensuality, incest and So it seems to me conclusive, that neither devils, lust, will still be the means of education to fit him wicked men, good men, nor angels, could possibly for it. It must not be. The time is coming, must have been the source from whence the Bible came. come, when these things shall be tales of by-gone The only possible alternative, then, is, to accede to days, too horrible to be believed. The colored man the claim of Moses and the prophets, as ratified by must be upheld in his desire and thirst for knowl-Jesus and his apostles, and all good men, in ascribing edge. All that can be done to improve him should the Bible to God, and, of course, holding Mr. Foster be done by every friend of humanity; but a vast deal and his coadjutors in error, yea, infidel error, of the still remains to be done by himself. Let him never fail in his duties as a citizen, as a husband or father, Here I will stop and rest my case for the present, and a man, and the world will yet a knowledge his

lanthropy be universal and world wide; let us peace ably strive to elevate the free negro, that the enslaved ones may raise their eyes and their hopes to him, and beholding, may strive to become like him. One of England's noblest sons, speaking of brother Charles Remond, says the latter is a noble colored man, and he would not utter empty words.

To be fitted for freedom, we must have it, or have Are they fit for freedom? is a question continually it within our reach; but if it is beyond us, we shall

Public sentiment grows daily more and more in Slaveholders are good, pious, kind-hearted men, it favor; let us avail ourselves of it, and strive to make asserted; and let us, for argument's sake, grant that it grow from a sapling to a strong and sturdy oak.

But perhaps this is foreign interference. It ma with as refined in feeling and sensation as himself; broad principle of the right of every human being to who have the hearts of men made in God's own im- proclaim the doctrine of universal liberty for every age, whatever may be the color of the skin. The ne- son of man, without ifs or restrictions,-the right to in some instances, a higher manifestation of his kind right to God's free gift to man; and to demand it Cain! Well, do not some of our color bear his mark | condemnation, but to do it in peace, and with that un-

We have no right to impose more bonds on other -He who commanded us to love one another, to do auction block, lashed at the whipping post, branded unto others as we would they should do unto us - by brutal, gory hands, must never cease to proclaim be our greatest pleasure, to endeavor to lighten his and abolish all such evils, and to so purify the laws

'For the last year, Priessnitz has felt himself grad that show inferiority? The world never produced but one Shakspeare, one Milton, one Newton, one Schelling, and one Goethe, but does this prove the inferiority of the rest of mankind? No; but it proves something else—that if we give all the chance of developing their powers of mind and intellect to the highest degree, it will be strange if genius does not get more frequently developed and brought to light, and so shed its blessed influence on the world. Have the colored races ever had this chance? If the histhe colored races ever had this chance? If the his-those who sought him. Poor Priessnitz, his head tory of the nations is true, I think not. But give them the chance to try their strength, give them the shadow, and without a smile any longer on his face.

Again: How do we know that they are not fit for minute afterwards he breathed his last. He was only

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CURES WITHOUT PAIL PALESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS,
BLESS, CONS, SORES,
CHILBLAINS,
INJURY BY SPLINTERS,
RING WORM, SALT RHEUM,
ENTSIDELS,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,

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December 19

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THIS is to certify, that I have, from this dat, sis-en my son, Franklin Washington Ward, his ma-and shall henceforth neither claim his wages not plus debts. Ashburnham, Nov. 24, 1851.

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November 14

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